FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA PRODUCTION GROWTH, COOPERATION TO HELP POLAND

LD081343 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Summary] In 1980 real incomes in the CEMA countries rose by an average of 3 percent, according to figures released by the Secretariat. The countries in their 1981 and later plans center attention on further production growth particularly in energy and engineering, iron and steel and chemical industries, at the same time increasing consumer goods output. On the whole, stress is again laid on raising living standards.

"The humanistic trend of the plans of the countries belonging to this international body has been underlined by progressive newspapers in the capitalist world. For example, the West German UNSERE ZEIT noted that the capitalist countries saw at the end of 1980 the largest army of unemployed for the last 50 years, something that has been eliminated completely in the socialist states. Great possibilities are inherent in the socialist method of production. This is borne out by the dynamic economic growth of these socialist countries, many of whom have inherited from capitalism extremely backward economies and they have been able to overcome this backwardness.

"There are many cases in the work of the CEMA that go to show how its member states are resolving complicated economic problems, with account being taken of mutual interests. (?Where they are) collectively helping those partners who find themselves in sore straits. The Soviet Union has helped Poland with additional deliveries of raw materials, fuel, foodstuffs and funds to the tune of $1.3 billion. And Poland has also been assisted with additional deliveries by Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and other socialist countries.

"This cooperation produces more than a simple addition of forces. This has been proved by practice, and this has been taken into account by the member countries of this international body while coordinating their (?normal) 5-year economic plans yet again in 1981."

HUNGARY'S MARJAI DEPARTS MOSCOW AFTER CEMA SESSION

LD112254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has taken part in a CEMA Executive Committee session in Moscow. The deputy premier, our country's permanent CEMA representative, has left the Soviet capital.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD111834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 11 Jan 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Belgov, APN political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator of the International Department of All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, respected comrades. This is the first broadcast of the roundtable of the new year. With this year a new decade opens. What will it be like? The urge to look into the future is typical of mankind. People link their hopes with this; they try not only to determine it but also to predetermine it. More and more people recognize more and more acutely, that in our rapidly changing, complicated and tense world, the time has come for common responsibility for the future of mankind. In many ways, this future depends on the baggage with which we have approached the present. The situation in the world recently has noticeably changed for the worse. Although relaxation of tension has become a leading tendency in the development of international relations in the 1970's, it is subjected to furious attacks by certain forces in the West. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are convinced that, with the joint efforts of peace-loving forces, it is possible to avert the unfavorable development of international events. The USSR is fully determined to make a weighty contribution to these efforts. For us Soviet people, the new year is special: We are on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, which doubtless will confirm the course of our party toward preventing a universal nuclear catastrophe.

'Growing Militarization'

[Lomeyko] Looking back at the past decade, we can say that the mainspring of the clockwork mechanism of the 1970's was parity--aproximate equality of the global strategic forces of the two world systems. The passage of the 1980's, by all appearances, will be determined by the struggle around this decisive factor. Already known today are two opposite tendencies: The Soviet Union, in the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has repeatedly stated it is not striving for superiority, that the existing equilibrium is sufficient for it. But at the same time, we invariably stress that this equilibrium is the only acceptable condition for the development of normal relations between East and West. In other words, we will not allow, we will not agree, that the imperialist states force upon us their policy from a position of superior strength. As for Washington, it, on the contrary, does not hide its pretensions to the achievement of the leading role in the world--that is, superiority. The main way to achieve this aim is seen by the United States and some of the countries allied with it to be the buildup of military efforts and the creation of new military-political alliances.

[Ariyevich] And the British newspaper THE OBSERVER, summing up the foreign policy results of last year, came to the conclusion that it was marked by growing militarization of world politics. The observer wrote that one gets the impression that this process will continue this year also.

[Beglov] In my opinion THE OBSERVER newspaper was not sufficiently objective in this evaluation and did not, for all that, name the immediate culprits of this militarization. I think more accurate is the famous former diplomat and leading political scientist in the United States, George Kennan, who called 1980 the year of the militarization of thought and reasoning in Washington. This description by the American, in my opinion, is much more in accordance with reality.

[Lomeyko] Yes, I think that when THE OBSERVER wrote about general militarization of international politics, then here it is using a simple, but for some people impressive, move. It puts on the same level the military preparations of the West and the retaliatory defensive measured of the East.

[Ariyevich] You were talking, Vladimir Borisovich, about the doctrine of military superiority. Well, this doctrine, or rather the need for it in some Western countries particularly in the United States--and it is by the way supported with both hands in Beijing--is proven in every way. At the same time, in my view, it is very important to stress this: To many realistically thinking politicians in these countries, the groundlessness of this doctrine is evident. For example, recently the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article by former U.S. Ambassador to our country Malcolm Toon. This article, which promises much, was entitled "How the Republicans Should Build Relations with the Russians." So Toon writes that the main question is that we cannot achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union simply because our opponents--you see, still the opponent--will not stand for it.

[Beglov] I happened to see a 7 January ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Moscow, in which the correspondent quotes the similar position of the present Ambassador of the United States of America Watson who said he consideres it senseless to count on winning a victory in the arms race with the Soviet Union.

[Lomeyko] Well, let us wait and see how the new administration heeds this sensible remark.

[Beglov] At the same time, of course, it makes sense to give an all-round evaluation of such a phenomenon of Western policy as banking on the myth of the Soviet threat, on the manipulation of this myth in the interests of certain groups and classes. I think it would be justified to say that these are no longer campaigns pursuing a single purpose, nor are they sideline or secondary trends. This concerns the entire system of maintaining the policy of certain circles, primarily those of the United States. We know which circles--those banking on the arms race and calculating on creaming off the fat in the form of profits. We know that this is the stake of circles wanting to turn the administration's policy even further away from detente, as though they want to commit the future administration to the arms race course and to leave no room for maneuver in order that the promises which Ronald Reagan made just before the elections--that he is ready to sit at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union on the matter of arms limitation--might be fulfilled. And a certain, I would say even standard model of conducting these campaigns in this system of employing the myth about a Soviet threat can be observed. Every time a new administration comes to power, there is found, without fail, some form of state source which leaks to the press secret data on the new level of a Soviet military threat or Soviet arms. Second, there appears a so-called public organization which sounds the alarm in its anxiety over the inadmissibility of even equality or parity with the Soviet Union, and over the need to achieve superiority. Finally, without fail, there are found institutes, figures, specialists or former generals who publish the appropriate books with scenarios of the inevitable cataclysm--also with the aim of frightening people. This is how the mechanism of exaggerating the myth of a Soviet threat works.

[Ariyevich] I would like to note in this respect, Spartak Ivanovich, that the slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union about which you were speaking, is conducted on the evident instructions of official Washington. Leaving aside the matter of the notorious independence and objectivity of Western propaganda, let us ask why such instructions have been given at precisely this time? After all, they usually try to hide, or at least justify some of their own unseemly acts behind shouts and noise.

Well, it seems to me that the aim of this campaign is to prepare the ground for their own militaristic preparations. This is confirmed by facts. For example, here is one of the latest reports: The U.S. Defense Department intends to accelerate the development of space laser weapons. As foreign agencies have telegraphed, referring to sources in Congress, a laser guiding and tracking unit will be tested on the first flights of the shuttle reusable spacecraft. American specialists in the weapons field think that later variants of this spacecraft will carry laser weapons for destroying various targets.

[Lomeyko] Of course, the myth about a Soviet threat does its evil work. It has clouded the understanding of a considerable part of the population of capitalist countries. But one must also not fail to note another phenomenon. Crude manipulation of public opinion by the West's military-industrial complex is arousing the gorwing protests of active, critically-minded citizens in many Western countries. An upsurge of the movement of supporters of the campaign for peace and disarmament is now being noted everywhere. Still fresh in our minds is the memory of the mass protest movement against the neutron bomb, when in 1978 thousands upon thousands of people in Holland, Belgium, West Germany and other countries went out into the streets to protest the creation of this bomb. Now political observers note that the intensive propaganda over a possible nuclear war in Europe has, in a number of Western European countries, in Britain in particular, produced an upsurge of the antiwar movement, the movement against the arms race. Meeting representatives of European security and cooperation committees in Denmark, the FRG, Holland and other countries, I became convinced each time that the broadest circles of the public are represented in the ranks of this movement. All of them, people of very different political orientation, are nevertheless united by a common aim--that of warding off the nuclear avalanche which threatens Europe.

[Beglov] These voices of commonsense generally meet with very broad support in the ruling parties themselves in Western countries. I have in mind, of course, above all the countries of Western Europe. What is involved is not just a mobilization of the public, but I would also say a mobilization of arguments against the implementation of NATO's dangerous plans which could debunk this concept of the need to upgrade armaments for the sake of disarmament which continues to be insisted on in Bonn, say, and in other official centers of Western policy. In particular, the retired West German General Bastian contributed an article to the West German weekly VORWAERTS showing that, on the basis of an analysis by West German and foreign specialists on the problems of peace, it is unanimously agreed that on the basis of comparing nuclear potentials it has not been possible to find any military need for NATO to upgrade its armaments. Then there is the following idea: by means of the envisaged upgrading of weapons, the West would not advance itself at all but would give the United States a unilateral advantage, which would put the Soviet Union in a fresh, unpleasant position, a position in which the Western superpower would find itself capable of reacing from European territory the most outlying regions of the Soviet Union with its land-based medium-range nuclear weapons. The third idea is that agreement to the Moscow proposal on talks which, in accordance with the unambiguous wish of the Soviet Union, should also embrace the long-existing NATO nuclear weapons in Europe, and which were directed at Europe, signifies in the final analysis an admission that even without upgrading, the West has sufficient Eurostrategic weapons potential for talks.

Gentlemen, what is the point of piling up fresh mountains of armaments when the conference table is already open, in particular for the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles? So, instead of stoking up the situation, why not sit down at the conference table and consider all these problems?

[Ariyevich] The countries of the socialist community are in favor of just this. Their concerted policy places great barriers in the path of those who strive to halt the process of detente and to disrupt the established military equilibrium. For this reason they dream of destroying the unit of the socialist countries, to drive a wedge into their community.

It seems to them that such an opportunity has arisen. This is shown by the provocative hue-and-cry which is being blown up by the Western propaganda services around the events in Poland. The Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA has declared provocatively and cynically that the Common Market countries and the United States can manipulate the Polish crisis in order to deepen the difficulties of, and to destabilize, the socialist bloc. For what purpose? The answer is evident--to undermine the existing state system in Poland and to deal yet another blow to the foundations of detente.

Events in Poland

[Lomeyko] Yet there is no objective basis for this provocative fuss being raised over the events in Poland in the West. For, to judge by the mood of Polish society--and this is also admitted by many sober-minded observers in the West--the majority of Poles are against the further exacerbation of internal tension and are for a political settlement of the social conflict.

What is also very important is that they believe that the process of renewal must be of a socialist character. It is, of course, no secret that from the point of inception of socialism in Poland, it has had its opponents. Today, there are people attempting to use the movement for renewal in Poland to deflect it from the socialist path of development. Today, increasingly broad circles of the public in the West realize that attempts to fan from outside the difficulties which exist in Poland and the support of anti-socialist elements is not just interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, but also a threat to peace, security and stability in Europe.

[Beglov] For the socialist states, the chief things as far as their foreign policy on our continent is concerned is the search for further ways of improving the situation and of deepening detente. And I happened to be in Madrid, as well, in the role of special correspondent of the editorial office, and I noted one point. Well, a lot was written about the drama of Madrid in the sense that at the meeting there was a very serious exacerbation of tension when the agenda, the program for the proceedings was being drawn up: should accusations be made against one another; should the main issues be drowned in fruitless polemics; or should the path of dialogue and search for some constructive decisions be pursued? It was indeed a dramatic moment, but--and perhaps this was not noticeable to everyone--I also noticed another drama of Madrid, if it can be so called. It was when in his second speech some 8 days after the start of the meeting, the American representative spoke at a closed session. It emerged from the text of the American delegate's speech that he had just one brief--to make demands against the socialist countries, to set ultimatums of various kinds, but that he did not have a brief to talk about disarmament, about military detente. He said it outright, literally in those words. He said we have just one purpose in America now--to build up armaments. What question can there be of military detente? And at this point--and many of my fellow journalists, and diplomats, too, spoke along the same lines--I noticed that the West European delegations somehow felt the American delegate had altogether overdone it. A state of guardedness, tension, bewilderment and uneasiness could be sensed in the reaction of representatives of the Western delegations, because they perceived that with such a stand the American delegation was cutting off their path to the main discussion which they were prepared for: They had come with a proposal for calling a conference on disarmament and military detente in Europe, just as the representatives of the socialist countries did. They had come, furthermore, to attempt to cement the basis of detente.

[Lomeyko] I absolutely agree with you, Spartak Ivanovich. I had exactly the same feeling, and one can hear increasingly frequently in West Europe statements to the effect that there is no reasonable alternative to detente, that it is very important for the West European countries to continue the political dialogue between East and West, that military detente is necessary. Incidentally, a few days ago, French President Giscard d'Estaing, addressing diplomats in Paris, said that West Europe should restore its role in international affairs, acting as a factor for reason, equilibrium and universal peace. What is this if not an indirect expression of a negative attitude to the American course leading toward inflaming passions and a confrontation between East and West? And one can hear similar statements from Bonn and other West European capitals. In their time the Americans gave as their reason for adopting the decision on supplying additional American missiles to West Europe the fact that the SALT II treaty would then be ratified. And during the 15th Socialist International Congress in Madrid, held last November, many delegates told me--some with annoyance and some with indignation--that the Americans had twisted their NATO allies around their little finger. The decision on Euromissiles has been adopted but SALT II has not been ratified.

But such tactics of deception, while yielding Washington temporary advantages, undermine confidence in it in the long run even among its allies. In my view, this is one of the most important features of present political developments. The realism of sober-minded statesmen of West Europe is clashing with Washington's hard line aimed at confrontation with the East.

Persian Gulf, Kissinger Trip

[Ariyevich] We have been speaking here about the imperialist policy of pressure. I think that an example of such a policy--the aspiration to foist one's will onto other countries--is provided by the Near East, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions. The United States and its NATO allies have concentrated a huge naval armada there. They are strenuously building up their armaments and are expanding the network of military bases. Relying on their growing military presence in this region the United States is calculating on establishing its own permanent control. Washington does not even stop at making threats about using force against regimes which are not to its liking. Against this doctrine of aggression and diktat the Soviet Union proposes a doctrine of peace and security. Let me remind you that this doctrine was put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his recent visit to India. The events in the Persian Gulf, which have taken on a menacing nature, confirm the timeliness and importance of the Soviet proposals.

[Beglov] Without doubt these proposals open up a way out of the deadlock which the American policy of pressure and of inflaming the situation has produced. The Indian Government intends to raise the matter of the number of U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean during talks with an American delegation which is to arrive soon. This was stated in Delhi by an official spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. The delegation going to Delhi consists of 15 American congressmen. It is headed by Price, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. Price told press representatives before his departure: All in all we are going there in order to obtain--even the word demand was used--we are going to demand in Delhi an on-the-spot explanation as regards the declaration which was adopted jointly by the Soviet Union and India in Delhi on matters pertaining to the Indian Ocean basin.

[Lomeyko] Indeed, the very words used--to demand from a sovereign state--do they not demonstrate, so to speak, the imperialist way of thinking still characteristic of certain persons in Washington.

[Ariyevich] This is not pressure, but blatant pressure.

[Lomeyko] Yes, this is how it is viewed in many countries.

[Ariyevich] Another example of interference and pressure is the trip by American emissary Henry Kissinger to the Near East. He has gone on the instructions of the future administration of Ronald Reagan, even though the trip is supposedly private.

[Beglov] One can easily see that this is not a private trip.

[Ariyevich] I think that this trip is meant mainly to give him chance to again act with freedom. And it must be said that the former state secretary is making the utmost use of this chance. He readily speaks frequently about the United States need to increase its military presence in the Near East and Indian Ocean regions. At the same time he lets it be understood that such a presence must be permanent. In trying to galvanize the notorious Camp David process he expresses optimism. In a word, Kissinger has come forward in the role of apologist for a further buildup of American military might in the region and for foisting on the Arab peoples the capitulatory conditions for a settlement of the Near East crisis.

[Beglov] Apparently there is a desire to foist this scenario onto the new administration, too, and this is why there have been all these hints that this is, as it were, the preparation of a platform for the future government in this area.

[Lomeyko] Kissinger's trip reminds me of not only his Near East shuttle diplomacy when he was rushing about between Washington and the capitals of certain Arab states to try to urge them toward solutions which suited Washington, but also of a sort of diplomacy between two administrations. Kissinger, so to sepak, feels as if he is a representative of the former administration, but at the same time is thrusting himself on the new administration as an adviser, at least a private adviser, in order to carry over the [word indistinct] load of the past into the new era. This occupation is all the more dangerous because what we are dealing with are the explosive regions of the Near East and Persian Gulf. On the subject of the situation in the Persian Gulf one must bear in mind all the time the main issue: The source of the tension is to be found in the attempts by the United States to firmly hold the oil-rich countries on their own leash. I would like to quote the following interesting figure: In the 45 years since 1935, oil extraction in the region has increased 100-fold. Washington still cannot reconcile itself to the fact that it has lost Iran, where America not only behaved as if the place belonged to it but as if the country was its own private domain. I think that it does not want to resolve the hostage problem so that it can exploit the issue to whip up passions and to increase its military presence in this region.

Many American observers stress that one cannot exclude that military interference might also be used.

[Beglov] In the past few days many very ardent observers and so-called military specialists have begun to suggest to the new administration, or to the outgoing one as it nears the end of its term, measures such as the following: One suggested that missiles be fired at Iran and that new targets be chosen every time. In so doing these missiles should be fired depending on the compliance or noncompliance of the Iranians, on how they treat the hostages, and so forth. Another specialist proposed the capture of the Voice of the Islamic Revolution radio station in order to deprive the Iranian leadership of the possibility of keeping in touch with the people and to disorganize the country.

[Ariyevich] Indeed, being discussed in America are variants of military operations which, as the New York TIMES claims, would be of a broad nature. This is a completely obvious adventure, is it not, like the one which failed so ignominiously in the Iranian desert. Can it be that Washington does not understand this? It is somehow difficult to believe that these variants are being played out seriously. One gets the impression that the threats which we are talking about are, to a considerable extent, a bluff. What do you think?

[Lomeyko] It stands to reason that if this takes place it will be nothing more than an adventure. In fact, U.S. policy in the Near East smells of adventure. We have already mentioned the failed attempt of the April military landing in Iran. There is also the way it banked on the shah, which the whole people rejected. America supplied him with an excess of arms to such an extent that he lost power.

[Ariyevich] In a nutshell, by rejecting the policy of cooperation and constructive dialogue the opponents of detente are switching over to the language of blackmail and diktat and are creating hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. To stop and curb them is one of today's most important tasks. This cause is served by the proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, which are receiving increasingly extensive world support, concerning the reduction and banning of weapons, above all nuclear weapons, curbing the arms race and reducing the military threat. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, he will not spare any effort to maintain detente, to achieve disarmament, and to protect and strengthen peace.

Here we end the broadcast and bid you farewell. Thanks for your attention and all the best.

DIRECT ALIGNMENT OF FORCES HOSTILE TO POLAND

LD091504 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Yuriy Shalygin comments on the campaign in the West around developments in Poland:

In fact this campaign began long before this current Polish development. Some 20 years ago the theory was evolved in the United States of a so-called East European differentiation. Though vaguely named, the theory pursued the concrete purpose of undermining the system that exists in the socialist community countries, of disuniting them and encouraging the nationalistic and anti-Soviet tendencies. Ever since, the United States and certain NATO allies have been engaged in constant subversive activity against the socialist countries.

In the last few months the Western governments have made quite a few pronouncements about their restraint in relation to the developments in Poland. But these are just empty statements. In reality these governments do interfere in the Polish affairs. The influential figure in the American administration, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has called on the Polish opposition forces to put up armed resistance to the authorities and bring an even greater pressure on the government. The British authorities, for their part, while maintaining diplomatic relations with socialist Poland, at the same time give shelter to the so-called Polish Government in exile. They are watching with impartiality, if not with approval, this emigrant center, sending large sums and instructions to the anti-socialist elements in Poland. These elements are being instructed through radio stations of the American Central Intelligence Agency that operate on the West German territory. The FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports that Poland's Western creditors would not mind taking advantage of the strained financial situation of Poland to exert pressure on it.

The NATO countries are subjecting Poland to downright political and, to a certain degree, even military blackmail. That became apparent during the latest NATO session in Brussels. What's more, the Western news media are acting as an instrument of direct interference in Polish affairs, they are deliberately dramatizing the situation and lauding the reactionary groupings which are fighting openly or clandestinely against the socialist system in Poland. They are banking especially on those who stick to the Solidarity trade union in the hope of using it for purposes so remote from the vital interests of the Polish working people. The Western media are giving advice as to how to exacerbate the economic difficulties plaguing the country, turn the union into a political counterbalance to Poland's constitutional bodies, and sow anarchy and chaos in public life.

So there is a direct alignment of domestic and outside elements hostile to the Polish people, a conspiracy against the Polish people, I should say. The Polish people are determined to lead the country out of the present difficult situation. They want this to be achieved in the process of a socialist renovation. As for the conspirators, they want to take the Polish people back to the times which, as the Warsaw journal IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS points out, had as their outcome Poland's backwardness and the heavy price the Polish people had to pay in the years of Nazi occupation.

WEST SEEKS 'TO WEAKEN' POWER OF SOCIALISM

LD091155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 4

[PRAVDA political commentator Vitaliy Korionov article: "Futile Attempts: Anticommunist Propoganda Is Seeking New 'Arguments'"]

[Text] No previous era has been characterized by such extremely profound shifts in mankind's historical destiny as the era ushered in by October. Essentially what has happened in it is the rebirth of mankind, new detachments of which are making the transition from life in chains of exploitation and oppression to a free and happy life.

From a hope, socialism has become a reality with a foothold on huge areas of three continents. The offspring of the October Revolution, led by Lenin's party, has become the invincible bastion of real socialism. Its credit for the fact that Europe, twice this century the arena of world armed clashes, has not known war for more than 35 years now is also indisputable. It was precisely the socialist community countries that put forward the majority of constructive ideas whose implementation had such a beneficial impact on the development of international relations in the seventies.

The communist movement has grown into a major political factor in the modern world. Communists are now active everywhere and their influence is now increasingly felt, in one way or another, in practically all the main social groups in contemporary society.

Under conditions where capitalism is characterized by an atmosphere of hopelessness, somber pessimism and lack of faith in the future, it is from the communist world outlook that millions of people derive confidence that, despite all the complexity and contradictoriness of the present situation, mankind is by no means doomed to be consumed in the flames of a thermonuclear holocaust. Thanks to the communists' activities, working people are coming to believe that even peoples who are still oppressed will be able to rid themselves of enslavement. The historical optimism of the communists, communicated to all fighters for a better future for mankind, is having a beneficial impact on the world's political climate.

The ideological armor-bearers of capitalism have nothing to set against the communists' ideology, which is winning the minds and hearts of new millions of people. The socio-political crisis of capitalism is particularly evident in its citadel. The U.S. bourgeois press is sounding the alarm: "The country is faced with the most serious intellectual challenge in its entire history." In attempts to strengthen its weakening positions, imperialist reaction is putting into play not only the weapon of terror but also the most shameless misinformation and slander.

This was precisely the nature of items which appeared in a number of West European and U.S. publications at the end of last year and were devoted to an attempt to assess the situation in the socialist world and the communist movement.

The authors of these little articles cannot avoid acknowledging the steady consolidation of the positions and influence of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and fraternal parties. The French newspaper LE FIGARO, for instance, noted in characteristic style: "The socialist camp has been gaining quite substantial advantages for 5 successive years now." The newspaper is obviously downcast at the fact that the world revolutionary process is developing. It is particularly dissastisfied with the continuing consolidation of ties between the communist parties of the socialist and capitalist countries and developing countries' revolutionary democratic parties. LE FIGARO is most put out by the growing part played in international life by the socialist republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba, and the newspaper indulges in fabrications with regard to these countries, randomly distorting their policy.

At the end of December the U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT published a long editorial on these issues.

Familiarization with its arguments also prompts the conclusion that things are not going well for those who call the "tune" in bourgeois journalism. The achievements of real socialism are so obvious and their influence on the awareness of working people in the capitalist countries, who are suffering cruelly from crises and unemployment, are growing to such a degree that the bourgeois hacks have nothing left but to draw a deliberately false, distorted picture of the state of affairs in the socialist countries and the communist world. Seeking to portray its desires as reality, the U.S. journal headed its opus as follows: "The Decline of Communism." But it evidently has so little faith itself in what it has composed that it has bashfully put a question mark at the end of the headline.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT gloats over the difficulties which the communist parties in a number of countries are encountering; it tries to persuade the reader that it is a case of "the weakening attraction of communism." In an attempt to back up its fabrications the journal refers to the fact that "the huge portraits of the founders and theorists of communism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, have been removed from Tiananmen Square in Beijing." But if this fact attests to anything at all, then it is only to the fact that the Beijing ruling clique has betrayed the cause of Marxism-Leninism. It is precisely the deviation by the leadership of some communist parties from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, whose great force is confirmed by life itself, which is in a number of cases the reason for the difficulties which the communist movement is encountering in a particular country.

But it is with particular frenzy that this conservative journal distorts the state of affairs in the socialist countries, and primarily the USSR. The slanderers' malignity knows no bounds. They refuse to recognize that the Soviet Union is a state highly developed in all respects (although everyone knows it!) and call it..."a developing country." They even assert that under socialism "there are no conditions for creating a modern economy." This is said of a country of developed socialism, which has long led the world in terms of oil, coal and iron ore extraction and the production of steel, mineral fertilizers and cement, which was the first to go into space and which occupies leading positions in terms of a number of avenues of world science, technology and other important indicators!

The authors of the article gloat over the fact that the USSR "is experiencing difficulties of an economic order." As though such a historically unprecedented business as the creation of a new society were possible without problems: Surely Soviet people have never alleged that we have no such difficulties? But the point is that not only we can see our difficulties and growing pains but we also know the ways of surmounting them.

The problems which capitalism, particularly U.S. capitalism, is encountering are another matter. They are the insoluble problems of a system which is indeed experiencing a decline.

The magazine BUSINESS WEEK recently published a series of articles under a characteristic headline "Breathing Life into the U.S. Economy." In the preface to these articles the organ of U.S. business circles wrote: "The United States must effect fundamental changes in the economy in order to retain the necessary degree of economic viability, not to mention leadership, in the remaining 20 years of this century." Here is another admission: At a session of the bankers' association, leading Wall Street economist (G. Kaufman) noted: "As an economist I conclude that we are wallowing in a quagmire which we will find it hard to get out of without considerable risk and detriment to ourselves. As an American, I see with horror how impaired our economy is. It looks as though we have lost our way...."

Diverting the attention of alarmed Americans from the grim reality of the capitalist society--that is the function of little articles like the one published in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. But that is not all. The heralds of anticommunism would very much like at the same time to slander the Soviet Union and distort its policy.

"The Soviet Union's industry and scientific and technical developments, "the U.S. weekly writes," are at a very high level, which enables the USSR to produce several types of weapons which it is believed are better than U.S. weapons." The magazine needed this statement to frighten the reader yet again with "the Russians' readiness to use military power" against the West. Yes, the Soviet Union has great might capable of protecting our people's peaceful labor against any aggressive outside encroachments. But the USSR has not considered and is not considering "threatening the West." The myth of the Soviet military threat was created to justify the frenzied activity of the militarists who are trying to regain for the United States its irretrievably lost military superiority in order to be able to blackmail other countries and impose their will on them.

When U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT intimidates Americans with the idea that the time "promises no respite for the United States and its allies." In reality what it has in mind is not so much the fabricated military threat as the "threat" emanating from the power of the example of socialism, which is successfully resolving economic, social and other problems which it has been beyond the strength of any social formation to tackle.

Well, socialism does indeed have the power of example. It is in vain that the hacks from the bourgeois press contrive to attempt to weaken this great magnetic power of socialism. That they cannot do!

FURTHER ON GENEVA CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIAN QUESTION

SWAPO, South African Stands

LD111234 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, 11 Jan, TASS--The U.N. conference on Nambia is continuing its work here. The deputy of the U.N. secretary-general, Brian Urquhart, speaking at the plenary session on behalf of the U.N. Secretariat, commented on the U.N. plan for the political settlement in Namibia.

Political observers at Geneva's Palais des Nations note the constructive, business-like approach of the delegation from the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to questions discussed at the conference, which are of signal importance both to Namibian people and the whole of Africa which backs the just struggle of the Namibian patriots.

The stand taken by the South African delegation is in contrast to SWAPO's viewpoint. Pretoria was trying to complicate the conference's work from the very beginning, advancing an absurd claim that representatives of the Namibian puppet parties from the South African delegation be regarded as equal partners with SWAPO at the negotiations. When this undertaking failed, Pretoria began provoking Namibian collaborationists to brazen public attacks against SWAPO and the United Nations which submitted for consideration to the Geneva meeting the plan of Namibia's transition to independence.

The SWAPO delegation circulated a statement for the press stressing that the South African Government created a number of obstacles to adopting the U.N. plan. The document says that the head of the South African delegation, unlike the SWAPO delegation, did not make a single statement about the readiness for cease-fire.

The South African delegation must respond with all certainty whether it is ready to comply with the U.N. plan for the political settlement in Namibia or whether it abandons the previous accords. If South African fails to state clearly its intentions, it will be impossible to hold a constructive and detailed discussion of the plan at the conference, the statement stresses.

South African 'Sabotage'

LD101856 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Jan, TASS--Representatives of the South African racist government continue making attempts to frustrate the work of the conference on Namibia that is held here under the United Nations auspices. For this purpose, Pretoria's representatives are using their puppets that the apartheid regime implanted in Windhoek.

And though the results of the "elections" that were held by the racists in Namibia in December 1978 are regarded by the international community as null and void, the so-called head of the Council of Ministers of Namibia Dirk Mudge holds press conferences in Geneva and demands that his "government" be recognised by the United Nations. He receives complete support from the delegation of the Republic of South Africa and representatives of Western powers who are present at the conference as observers.

These unsavoury manoeuvres of the Pretoria regime show that the Republic of South Africa is not striving for a constructive dialogue in Geneva. The delegates of the racist government are using various procedural loopholes and other procrastinations to sabotage the normal course of the Geneva meeting and the adoption of decisions that would lead to the solution of the Namibian problem.

This tactic was noticed by Western journalists covering the work of the conference in Geneva. Thus, a correspondent of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports that the Republic of South Africa assumed a dubious stand and is trying in every way to drag out the Geneva meeting. The UPI points out that according to the assessments of observers from Western countries, South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO)--which participated in the conference--is sure to win the elections in Namibia.

The UPI writes this is precisely the reason why the South Africans resort to the tactic of procrastinations, hoping that the so-called internal parties of Namibia will be able to consolidate their positions.

Unlike representatives of Pretoria and their puppets, the delegation of SWAPO, the organisation that has been recognised by the United Nations as the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people, is holding in Geneva a clear-cut stand. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma emphasised the resolve of SWAPO to cooperate with the United Nations in the solution of the question on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia, to promote the success of the conference in Geneva.

UN OFFICIAL BEGINS TALKS WITH DRA, IRAN, PAKISTAN

LD081156 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar has begun consultations with the diplomats of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan concerning a political settlement in the region. On Wednesday he held talks with an Afghan official. Today he is to meet with a representative of Iran. Afghanistan has announced it is ready to negotiate with Iran and Pakistan, with the United Nations' mediation, about a political settlement of the situation in the region.

WFTU CALLS FOR DISARMAMENT, MILITARY DETENTE TALKS

LD092152 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Jan, TASS--Fruitful cooperation between trade unions is a powerful tool in the struggle of the working people for advancement in the sphere of military detente, disarmament and security in Europe and the whole world. This is said in a statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions that has been distributed here.

The World Federation of Trade Unions expresses full support of the U.N. decision on proclamation of the 1980's, as the second decade of disarmament, believing that social progress is impossible without putting an end to the arms race.

The working people and trade unions of all continents link their struggle for economic development, social progress, for observance of trade union rights, against activities of transnational corporations with the struggle for an end to the arms race, for detente and for disarmament.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, its national organizations highly appraise the proposal of the Warsaw treaty member-states that a summit meeting of leaders of states of all areas of the world be held to discuss problems linked with eliminating seats of international tension and preventing war.

A conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is of priority significance. The conference is bound to usher in a new stage in the development of the process of consolidating security, disarmament, detente, of turning Europe into a zone of peace and security that began in Helsinki. It is also necessary to support the U.N. declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone so as to put an end to the arms race which is conducted by the United States and its allies in the region and to have the Diego Garcia military base and other bases eliminated.

The resolute condemnation of the arms race by the world public, the mass movement of peaceloving forces, trade union, women's and youth organisations against the danger of war are now assuming still broader proportions, says the statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH

LD091514 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS--The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The big importance of the international Olympic movement for the strengthening of international understanding and friendship was stressed during the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere. The successful holding of the games of the 22nd Olympiad in the summer of 1980 clearly confirmed the striving of the peoples for contacts, cooperation and peace, and became an outstanding event in the world sports movement and public life.

Nikolay Tikhonov confirmed the Soviet Union's invariable policy of supporting the international Olympic movement and its democratic principles.

On behalf of the international Olympic movement Juan Antonio Samaranch expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Government for its effective assistance to the preparation and holding of the Olympic games of 1980.

Present at the meeting were Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ignatiy Novikov, Chairman of the USSR Committee for Sport Sergey Pavlov and the First Vice President of the IOC Vitaliy Smirnov.

OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY 'INSULT' IRANIAN LEADERS

LD111428 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 11 Jan, TASS--Commenting on the course of negotiations on the conditions for the release of the American Embassy personnel, held in Tehran on charges of espionage, currently conducted between the United States and Iran through the mediation of Algerian diplomats, the NBC television network reports from the State Department quoting informed sources that extremely important questions still remain unresolved. News agencies draw attention to the fact that a number of U.S. officials make insulting statements in respect to Iranian leaders with an obvious intention to disunite them. It is reported from Washington in particular, that Ronald Reagan said in an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that there are grounds to believe that Ayatollah Khomeyni is no longer regarded as the leader of Iran but is heading only one of the factions existing in the country.

TRANSITION TEAM MEMBER SUGGESTS ULTIMATUM TO IRAN

LD102018 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan, TASS--It was admitted by U.S. officials and mass media that differences still persist between the United States and Iran about the terms of the release of American hostages accused of spying against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Quoting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher who is now in Algeria, a representative of the State Department John Trattner said at a press conference here that considerable differences continue existing in the positions of the United States and Iran. This was confirmed also by State Secretary Edmund Muskie who, according to a correspondent of the CBS broadcasting and television company, said that many unresolved questions still remain at the talks with the Iranians. Meanwhile the calls for military actions against Iran continue being made in the United States.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that Ben Fernandez, a member of President-elect Ronald Reagan's "transition team" said in Sparks, Nevada, that Reagan should deliver the ultimatum to Iran the day he takes office. "We should demand that the hostages be returned in 5 days," he said. "If not, the United States of America, after debate in Congress, will declare war on Iran." Fernandez said he was speaking on his own behalf, but added he would send a letter to Reagan with the call to act in such a way.

Fernandez set out the following "scenario" of military actions against Iran. He said the airfields and oil fields of Iran should be the first targets of U.S. bombers. After 5 more days, a dam north of Tehran and a power station which generates all the city's power should be bombed, he added. In 5 more days, he said, the United States should finish the job of destroying oil refineries of Iran. Five days later, Fernandez said, the United States should invade and occupy Iran.

ZAMYATIN REVIEW OF U.S.-SOVIET TIES CITED

LD112356 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Political observer Leonid Zamyatin writes in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly that the world is entering the eighties in conditions that are far from being casual. He believes that it is connected primarily with a worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations. Is there an alternative to the U.S.-Soviet confrontation? Here is what Leonid Zamyatin thinks about that:

Our two countries look at world events from different viewpoints. They have different ideologies and social systems and nevertheless the Soviet Union believes that a nuclear conflict must be prevented. This is what human survival depends on. We live on the same planet and cannot push one another off. That means we must seek a certain level of understanding and resort to talks for eliminating the possibility of confrontation.

Life has shown that active cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States leads to important and effective results. Witness the gains of last decade. In the seventies, Leonid Zamyatin goes on to say, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed on curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, on banning detrimental (?influence) on the environment for hostile purposes and in outlawing bacteriological weapons. They signed agreements on preventing nuclear war from springing up accidentally, on limiting antimissile defense systems and finally on limiting strategic arms, the SALT agreement. SALT II establishes not only quantitative but also qualitative limits to the military effort on both sides. The system of SALT agreements has brought the Soviet Union and the United States to a line across which there begins real disarmament and real lowering of the levels of military confrontation.

In analysis of the positive aspects of Soviet-American relations in the seventies, Leonid Zamyatin comes to the following conclusion: The Soviet Union and the United States must continually discourse. Discourse on a wide range of issues, be it bilateral ties, international questions or disarmament problems. But there are different methods of discourse and the most productive of them is based on the desire to seek and find solutions. It is very difficult to discourse with those who seek their own profit in the other sides disadvantage or sign agreements that are followed by decisions which run counter to these agreements. Patience and restraint alone can yield mutually beneficial, effective and stable results. When discoursing on a wide range of questions, one must not insist on too tough linkage between them but resolve these questions in parallel and with consistency. Life has shown that this way alone can yield effective results, give new impetus to the easing of tension and prevent a relapse into the cold war, says Leonid Zamyatin in conclusion.

HAIG CONFIRMATION HEARING PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD101404 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan, TASS--Hearings have opened in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress for the endorsement of former NATO Allied Commander in Europe General Haig as U.S. secretary of state in the new U.S. administration. Setting forth his views on the foreign policy of the United States, Haig emphasized the necessity to increase further military spendings, to strengthen NATO and coordinate the policy within the framework of this aggressive military bloc even more closely. Haig as a matter of fact called for "collective" action by the Western powers with the United States at their head not only against the socialist states but also against the Third World countries. As a commentator of the American NBC radio and television company pointed out, Haig advocated a tough foreign policy and the use of military force if necessary, including the use of nuclear weapons, albeit he described the nuclear war as a holocaust.

Haig was asked many questions at the hearings concerning his role in the CIA's clandestine subversive operations in Chile, which have resulted in the overthrow of the legitimate Salvador Allende government in 1973, about his part in the "Watergate scandal." Haig, who under President Nixon's administration, was a leading member of the National Security Council and then chief of the White House staff, was trying to assure the senators that he had played a "limited" role in the subversive actions of the USA in Chile, and claimed that he had not taken a serious part either in open or in clandestine operations against that country. The Washington POST points out in this connection that Haig's participation in clandestine operations against Chile was partially reflected in the documents of the special Senate committee for investigation into the activity of intelligence services and the CIA's conspiracies against leaders of foreign states. Touching upon the "Watergate scandal," which has resulted in the resignation of President Nixon, Haig said that he had acted within the framework of law.

Answering the questions as regards massive brutal bombing raids on Vietnam by the U.S. airforce as well as the raids on Cambodia's territory, Haig said that those operations, in whose planning he had taken direct part, allegedly met the national interests of the USA.

REAGAN RECEIVES LETTER URGING ARMS CURBS

LD121151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Open Letter"]

[Text] New York, 7 Jan--A prominent American scholar, John Sommerville, a professor of philisophy at New York University, has sent an open letter to U.S. President-elect R. Reagan, noting the urgent need for the speediest attainment of Soviet-American agreements aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war.

The author of the letter, which is published in the CHURCHMAN magazine, believes that one of the most important, urgent questions is the conclusion of a treaty between the USSR and the United States renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against each other.

U.S. INSTITUTE'S PAPER ON SIBERIAN PIPELINE HIT

LD091144 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Jan, TASS--The American Institute on Strategic Trade on Thursday published a paper in which it declares against Western firms' participation in projects of long-term cooperation with the USSR. The institute urged the U.S. authorities to disallow American International Harvester and Caterpillar Tractor Company to participate in the construction of a gas pipeline from Western Siberia to Western Europe.

Author Michael Costick's analysis, which claims to be "scientific" is nothing but rhetoric of the worst time of "cold war". The cause of a particular irritation of that anti-Sovieteer is the well-understandable unwillingness of West European countries to obey any outcry from overseas and to refuse from [as received] mutually-advantageous and perspective cooperation with the USSR.

The aim of Michael Costick's analysis is obvious--he tries to give scientific-like "justification" of the policy of the American "hawks" in building up the arms race and putting economies and politics of sovereign West European countries under U.S. diktat.

The revelations of the American "scientist" are contrary to the interests of relaxation of international tension, the course which is welcomed by progressive mankind as a whole.

PRAVDA CITES ASEAN 'ALARM' AT JAPANESE INTENTIONS

LD091739 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 81 p 5

[Leonid Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Journey With a Purpose"]

[Text] Manila--Prime Minister of Japan Z. Suzuki is beginning his trip to Southeast Asia in a day or two. His first stop will be the Philippines. After Manila he will visit the capitals of other ASEAN countries--Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Jakarta. What is the aim of the visit?

In a speech to the press in Manila the Japanese ambassador to the Philippines stated that his government is attempting to strengthen links with the ASEAN countries. However, this general statement does not give any idea of what Suzuki is carrying in his attache case and needs to be deciphered in some way. A Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS correspondent believes that it is primarily necessary to proceed from the fact that relations between Japan and those countries which the prime minister intends to visit have become "strained and complicated." There are considerable grounds for this assessment. In 1977 Tokyo advanced the "Fukuda program" (it was proclaimed by the former Japanese prime minister). It envisaged, in particular, important points such as an increase in economic aid to the ASEAN countries and Japan's rejection of a military role in the region. Fukuda also promised to allocate a billion yen in the form of loans for the implementation of industrial projects in the ASEAN countries. For example, the construction of chemical plants in Indonesia and Thailand, diesel motor manufacturing enterprises in Singapore and Malaysia and a pulp and paper factory in the Philippines was proposed. "However," as the PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS remarked, "these projects are still only on paper."

Other aspects of economic relations also bring no joy. Here they are often called a "one-way street" used in the interests of Japanese high finance.

Japan's foreign policy is causing serious alarm among the peoples of the ASEAN countries. This, as is felt particularly sharply here, is being influenced more and more by the Pentagon. Suzuki's first policy speech showed that Tokyo is looking to strengthen its military and political cooperation with the United States on the basis of the "security treaty." The ASEAN countries are following with alarm how the ruling circles are forcing through a course of militarizing Japan and building up its armed forces. This does not look like the "rejection of a military role." Equal concern is caused by Tokyo's other alliance--with China. The conclusion of the "peace and friendship" treaty between the PRC and Japan and the development of Japan-China links are regarded by many observers here as the aspiration of Tokyo and Beijing to coordinate their actions with the aim of joint supremacy in Southeast Asia.

The journalists of the countries Suzuki intends to visit are writing with alarm that the ruling circles of the land of the rising sun have not abandoned their expansionist policy in Asia, which is based on the theory of achieving "Japanese economic diktat," are acting in concert with the American and other advocates of the arms race and with those who encroach upon the security of the peoples. All this cannot help but alarm the ASEAN countries, whose peoples are striving for peace and equitable cooperation in the region.

JAPAN STIRS UNREST OVER 'NORTHERN TERRITORIES'

LD091529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Irrelevant Claims"]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jan--While professing a desire to maintain good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, Japan's ruling circles are openly encouraging a campaign hostile to the USSR.

It appears from reports by the newspaper ASAHI that the Japanese Government intends to kick up a ballyhoo in the country "on a hitherto unprededented scale" over the so-called "northern territories"--the group of islands of the lesser Kuril chain belonging to the USSR. Before summer, Z. Suzuki, head of the Japanese Cabinet, intends to make an "inspection trip" to the region of the above-mentioned islands. Foreign Minister M. Ito made a similar trip previously.

Japanese Government departments have formulated a broad program of various propaganda measures which they propose financing, according to local press reports, from the state treasury. At the same time the myth of the so-called "Soviet threat" is being blown up in every way possible in the country.

It is perfectly obvious that the whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria and the expatiation about a nonexistent "territorial problem" are pursuing a quite definite aim--that of provoking among the Japanese people a sense of hostility toward a neighboring country and of "justifiying" their own military preparations. Japanese press reports on the activation of the Japanese generals' militarist hullabaloo on Hokkaido, most northerly island of the Japanese Archipelago, are highly indicative.

In this context it must be stressed that the unfriendly actions toward the Soviet Union, including the totally groundless territorial claims, are simply hindering the normal development of Soviet-Japanese ties and primarily run counter to the interests of the Japanese people themselves.

JAPANESE MILITARISTS AT 'POINT OF COMPLETE FORCE'

LD019059 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 9

[Soviet television and radio correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov report: "Trishka's Kaftan"]

[Text] After difficult birth pangs the Japanese Finance Ministry has settled on a draft state budget for 1981. Militarist plans have come into conflict with economic and social realities, and the question of the budget's military section has been left to the ruling Cabinet's discretion.

In seeking an 11.9-percent increase in military spending for 1981, Japan's National Defense Agency and the "hawks" among conservative politicians appear now in the role of tragic actors, now in the role of jesters. Wringing their hands for effect, advocates of the country's militarization demoniacally proclaim the approaching invasion of the Soviet Army. For greater conviction they display maps with red arrows running through the Japanese islands. They make some thoroughly sinister calculations: In the event of war with the Soviet Union the Japanese Air Force would hold out for a minimum of only 15 minutes, the navy--3 days and the ground forces--a week. Finally it has reached the point of complete farce. Not far from Tokyo, in a U.S. and Japanese military base zone, a radio receiver--"of Soviet make," of course--has been discovered buried in the ground and of course concealed by a "Soviet agent." The aim of this play-acting is clear: to secure an increase in military spending.

A law of the theater says that actors produce an impression on the public not by violence but by skillful simulation of violence. But only good actors can do that. The United States doubed the Japanese clowns' abilities. Defense Secretary Harold Brown went to Tokyo and quite simply put his foot down: If you do not increase military spending, you can expect sanctions in the most varied spheres of U.S.-Japanese relations.

The Japanese bourgeois press writes of a struggle in the ruling circles over the draft budget. In actual fact there has been quite a row about it. A row with scissors and needle in hand, it would seem, since fruit of the Finance Minister's opus emerged looking like Trishka's kaftan [reference to Krylov fable in which Trishka, by cutting off parts of his kaftan to mend other parts, succeeds only in ruining it].

Increasing the military budget will inevitably entail new reductions in appropriations for social needs and education, which cannot fail to arouse Japanese people's indignation. A meeting of apartment tenants. On a placard hanging in the auditorium is the inscription: "There Are 12.6 Million Families in Need of Housing in This Country. The State Is Spending Only [the equivalent of] 1/35 of the Military Budget on Housing Construction." A student strike. A 10-meter paper banner stretched across the university yard reads: "Because of the Paltry Government Aid to Higher Educational Establishments Tuition Fees Have Increased 19-Fold in 20 Years. Over the Same Period Military Spending Has Increased 13-Fold." It is sometimes said that figures rule the world. There is no doubt that figures show how the world is ruled.

In reply to Brown's demands, Prime Minister Suzuki made a poor attempt to prove that it would be difficult to increase the Japanese military budget. Apropos of this the newspaper ASAHI wrote: "Suzuki enumerated the conditions which prevent Japan's military might from being strengthened, but he failed to take the next step, that is, he did not say what Japan's contribution should be to strengthening peace." And it is what is left unsaid which is determining the government's actions.

JAPANESE VISITOR TO AFGHANISTAN INTERVIEWED

LD101238 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jan, TASS--The bourgeois press of the imperialist states, including Japan, and Chinese propaganda, are talking profusely about the alleged "instability" of the situation in Afghanistan. But during our visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan we could see with our own eyes that such reports are false and slanderous. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by Masao Hoshoi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Youth League of Japan, secretary of the league of international issues.

The situation in the DRA is steadily returning to normal, M. Hoshoi pointed out. The Afghan workers and peasants are enthusiatically working at mills, factories and agricultural cooperatives. We had an opportunity not only to visit mills and construction projects in Kabul, but also familiarize ourselves with the situation on the Afghan-Pakistani border, talked with representatives of religious circles, common working people, young workers and students. We could understand from these talks that the leadership of the DRA headed by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA Babrak Karmal enjoys great prestige and broad support among all sections of the country's population. We could see evidence of the criminal actions by the bandit groups, which are launching raids into Afghanistan's territory. The targets of their terrorist actions are schools, hospitals and clubs. The bandits are clearly out to intimidate the Afghans, to slow down the rate of development of the state and arouse distrust of the population in the central authorities. But is quite obvious that the subversive actions by the bandits, whose crimes are quite frankly encouraged by the forces of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are doomed to a failure. We were told about it by soldiers of the people's armed force of the DRA and members of the youth voluntary squads standing guard over the border of Afghanistan. Talking with us they expressed determination to liquidate at the earliest date the bandit groupings, M. Hoshoi said. Over the 14 days of our stay in Afghanistan we never saw "duty details of Soviet troops", which according to the lies of the bourgeois press, are "patrolling populated localities in the DRA. In a word, all we have seen and heard in the DRA over these two weeks has nothing in common with the reports on the situation in Afghanistan published in Japanese newspapers and magazines. As a result of the visit to the DRA we have come to the conclusion that the Afghan people are successfully developing their country's economy and culture, and are resolved to uphold the gains of the April revolution, M. Hoshoi stressed.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS DRA

Press Conference

GF101018 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Members of a British parliamentary delegation currently visiting Afghanistan have refuted imaginary Western propaganda about conditions in Kabul. During a press conference yesterday, the guests pointed out that the situation in the capital city of the DRA is calm. All offices, shops and factories are active.

The British delegation was invited by the Afghan Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship.

Mass Rally

LD112044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] A mass meeting of working people has been held in the town of Jalabad in support of the establishment in Afghanistan of the National Fatherland Front. Thousands of workers and peasants of Nangarhar Province expressed their approval of the measures for consolidating the country's patriotic forces, for constructing a new Afghan society free from exploitation of man by man. Those assembled were addressed by the British parliamentarians who are in Afghanistan at the invitation of the DRA's organization for peace, solidarity and friendship. The British parliamentarians told those present that they had come to see with their own eyes how the heroic people of Afghanistan are defending the revolution and its achievements.

We have seen for ourselves that the British newspapers are distorting the true state of affairs, and are disseminating lies about Afghanistan, the guests said. When we return to Britain we shall relate what we saw in your country.

INDIAN CONCERN OVER ARMING OF PAKISTAN VIEWED

LD092248 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her concern over the current intensification of military activity in countries neighbouring on India in connection with the fact that they are purchasing armaments from other states. Speaking on Thursday at a meeting in the town of (Sonovar) (the State of Rajisthan) she also expressed a profound concern over the fact that "a neighbouring country is preparing to build an atomic bomb."

The statement by the Indian leader indicates a serious concern of the Government of India over the fact that there is under way, on the borders with India and its neighbouring states, a buildup of armaments unprecedented in peacetime. In this connection, the Indian press makes it plain that what is at issue is an accelerated militarization of Pakistan by Beijing and Washington. It is an open secret that the USA and China, in line with their joint Asian strategy, have of late been persistently trying to find a replacement to the aggressive CENTO and SEATO blocs that have disintragated. With this aim in mind, they are stepping up rearmament of the military regime in Islamabad.

Asian countries follow with concern the visits of Pakistani and Chinese military delegations that have become more frequent. Last year, for instance, practically every month high-ranking Chinese military came to Islamabad while the Pakistani counterparts paid visits to Beijing. In the course of those visits, agreement was reached on Beijing's supplies to Islamabad of jet fighters and surface-to-air missiles. With China's assistance, Pakistan built and commissioned an aircraft factory. Besides, according to Indian press reports China has begun building in Pakistan territory a naval base west of Karachi. Also in the context of a tripartite U.S.-Chinese-Pakistani collusion one should consider the granting to Islamabad, by the International Monetary Fund controlled by the United States, of a huge loan of 1.7 billion dollars.

Sino-Pakistani rapprochement began back in the past above all on an anti-Indian basis and it continues to draw on that basis at present. This is evidenced, among others, by the fact that Beijing which previously used to display a certain amount of restraint in its utterances on the issue of Khashmir now openly sides with Pakistan in its claims to a part of Indian territory.

Pakistan's militarization puts serious problems before the states of South Asia. The stepped up military preparations by one country inevitably generate a threat to other countries of the same region. In this connection, Indira Gandhi recently sounded a warning about the possibility of armed clashes in the region. Besides, there exists another peril, too: The trouble lies not only in the quantity of military bases and facilities in Pakistani territories but also in the fact that these bases can get under China's or U.S. control and be used by them for anti-Indian, anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet ends. Those who, with surprising levity, allow themselves to be drawn into the dangerous game of Beijing and Washington in the Asian Continent must clearly realize the implications of such a course of events.

DELHI ENVOY WARNS OF WESTERN MILITARY PRESENCE

BK091605 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Jan (AFP)--Soviet Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov today warned that his country would have to take precautionary steps against what he called the growing Western military presence in the Indian Ocean. He was speaking at a public meeting organised here on "the struggle to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace--Soviet perception."

Mr Vorontsov said the growing Western military presence was not only a threat to the littoral states but to the Soviet Union also.

"In fact a strategic threat to the security of the USSR from the southern direction is emerging," he said, adding that the Soviet Union could not be indifferent to this development and had to take some precautions.

He admitted the Soviet presence as well in the area but said it was such as that it could not be used against littoral states or to create a strategic threat to the security of the Western powers.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES INVASION OF THAILAND

LD091521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Fabrications Refuted"]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Dec--A statement by an SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman published here today says that the slanderous fabrications spread intensively by Chinese and Western propaganda over the alleged "invasion" of Thai territory by Vietnamese and Kampuchean Army subunits on 3 January are without the slightest real foundation and are a lie from beginning to end.

The statement indicates that these fabrications are nothing other than a new step in the anti-Kampuchean hysteria whipped up by Beijing and Washington and aimed at discrediting Kampuchea's peace-loving foreign policy and undermining the young republic's growing international prestige.

The culprit for the tension on the Kampuchean-Thailand border is the Thai side which is continuing to violate Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted. As for the 3 January border incident, on that day the Thai Army subunits made the latest attempt to penetrate into Kampuchean territory but were fittingly repulsed by border guards and the local population.

In line with the Beijing's expansion policy, the Thai authorities are arranging armed provocations on the border and thereby aggravating relations between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other. They are striving to create tension in this region of Southeast Asia.

The statement notes that the Thai authorities bear full responsibility for the consequences of the provocative actions.

PRC PLANS FOR 'GUERILLA WAR' AGAINST LAOS EXPOSED

BK111209 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing and its Anti-Lao Revolution Lackeys"]

[Text] AFP has reported from Bangkok that elements opposed to the Lao revolution have mapped out plans to intrude into Laos. The news agency indicated that the movement's leader, who is known as General Champa, has been assigned to implement this plot and is in China's Yunnan Province where he had built up armed units [words indistinct]. General Champa reported that he had been supplied with weapons by China to carry out guerrilla warfare and that the weapons include 81mm guns. He has also set up a front to carry out subversive activities against the Lao people. The front was established at the instigation of Beijing with a view to gathering various groups of Lao reactionaries, in particular those which have joined in fighting in the past [words indistinct].

Beijing has tried to use these groups of Lao reactionaries to destabilize the situation in Laos so that it can divide the country and then set up so-called liberated areas. Beijing wants these so-called liberated areas to be under its control so that it can carry out activities against the LPDR and the revolution (?in the country). Is it true that (?this plot is in Lao territory)? In addition, Beijing has tried to persuade the [words indistinct] general, namely General Van Pao and (?his men), to join in realizing this plot. It is reported that part of the armed forces are receiving training in a camp in Yunnan Province. After being trained, these armed forces will be sent to Phong Saly and Houa Khong [Luang Namtha] provinces.

With regard to General Vang Pao, General Champa promptly stated that Vang is always ready to cooperate with his group.

Noteworthy is that Beijing has instigated leaders of the Lao reactionaries to cooperate with the Pol Pot clique in jointly carrying out subversive activities against the LPDR in the (?southern) provinces. As everyone is aware, a meeting was held recently between General Champa and representatives of the Pol Pot clique, namely Son Sen and Ke Pauk. No doubt the meeting was held to (?widely) discuss the establishment of a reactionary alliance in Indochina, which will be used as a sharp tool of Beijing to implement its expansionist, hegemonist policy.

The Chinese powerholders are ready to supply their lackeys with plenty of aid. As to whether or not their hopes will be fulfilled, AFP, quoting Western diplomats in Bangkok, indicated that Beijing's efforts to support its reactionary lackeys are not considered to be a serious threat to the LPDR. A balanced view of this matter is that the acts of Beijing and its reactionary lackeys have caused troubles to the LAO people in building their new life, but such acts can neither prevent the Lao people from struggling to maintain their revolutionary gains nor cause the situation in Vietnam, Laos or Kampuchea to be reversed.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION FOR NATIONAL DAY

LD121153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Meas Samnang, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR, held a reception 7 January on the occasion of the national holiday--the second anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory.

The reception was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Among the guests were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON 'ANARCHICAL' FORCES

LD121441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 5

["On the Situation in Poland--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Warsaw--The paper TRYBUNA LUDU has published an editorial, in which it writes: Perhaps never in its entire history has our state, our people needed so much what is called a favorable internal social and political atmosphere. Such an atmosphere is simply indispensable for continuing the process of reforms begun along a wide front. Calm is indispensable in order to correct thoroughly and reasonably the faulty policy and to change the incorrect course of the economy.

Yet, in spite of the expectations and the will of millions of working people, there are still forces which are trying to destroy the atmosphere of calm and reasonableness which is progressively establishing itself. Their actions must meet with a resolute rebuff on the part of all those who realize that our country cannot endlessly be the sick part of Europe, a constantly kindled hotbed of seething, a testing ground for attempts to provoke anarchical incidents.

One must point here in the first place to cases of deliberately organized demonstrative pressure on the machine of state power in several areas of the country, in particular in Krosno, Jelenia Gora, Wloclawek, Olsztyn, Torun, and Czestochowa. The purpose of that pressure is to force the state organs to carry out transfers of cadres in leading posts at the voivodship level. Actions such as the occupation of public buildings or the use of state property and public organizations are an expression of anarchy and are directed against public order. They are deliberate actions against authority and are aimed at weakening it.

Unfortunately, if one looks at it objectively, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, all this serves the interests of those who want to turn tension, sharp conflicts and disunity into constant elements of the social and political life in Poland.

It is reported here that the Government of the People's Republic of Poland has decided to introduce two Saturdays per month free of work. According to provisions, in the long term all Saturdays will be non-working days. However, the present complex economic situation of the country and the necessity of overcoming the existing difficulties, as the press points out, demand a gradual application of that decision.

In spite of this, the leadership of the "independent" trade union association Solidarity has rejected the proposal of the government and has announced its decision to introduce a 5-day work week immediately. It has practically called for absence from work on Saturday, 10 January. This practically leads to the creation of additional economic difficulties in the country and it aggravates the harm caused to the economy by the infringement of the normal rhythm of work.

WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS SEEN

LD101800 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Yuriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] The subversive activity undertaken by imperialist and other reactionary circles against socialist Poland and efforts to interfere in her internal affairs and in her relations with the states to which she is allied on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism were strongly condemned during the recent talks in Moscow between head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Those circles count on extracting Poland from the system of the socialist community. Inorder to achieve this objective, efforts are being made to create a tense atmosphere around the events in Poland, and designs are being implemented which are contrary to the interests of the Polish people and to the interests of detente in Europe and the whole world. Imperialist circles will go to any length to achieve their aims, the most common being ideological subversion and systematic interference in internal affairs. This is particularly noticeable in Poland. The leading role in ideological subversion is undoubtedly being played by the subversive Radio Free Europe which is located in West Germany and maintained by American intelligence organs.

Radio Free Europe has considerably increased its activity. Its programs aim to misinform the population and to incite antisocialist elements. Anti-Polish voices are growing in strength in the FRG, a country where thousands of Nazi criminals who committed horrible crimes in Poland during World War II live happily.

Leaders of the rightwing Christian Democrats, led by the well-known Strauss, are particularly keen. They brutally interfere in the internal affairs of Poland by making provocative statements. Their main objective is to inflict as much damage as possible on the socialist system in Poland and to subvert the country's independence. WELT AM SONNTAG, organ of the reactionary press king Springer, with undisguised sincerity described the process a few days ago. The events in Poland, the paper wrote, should break not only the legs but also the necks of the communists. [Words indistinct] various revanchist organizations have recently activated their operations. Their leaders have come up with open claims on the so-called German lands. They make no secret that they have not given up their schemes to alter the borders in Europe and to restore the German Reich to the frontiers of 1937.

It would suit them if events in Poland went out of control and Poland sank into chaos and anarchy. HOwever, their hopes are doomed. Poland was, is and will remain a socialist state and a firm link in the common family of socialist countries [words indistinct] representatives of the PZPR at the meeting of the leading activists of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow last December.

POLAND'S KISIEL CITED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD091310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (TASS)--A press conference has been held here at which H. Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission, touched upon the main economic problems in the country.

He stressed that an "exceptionally complicated economic situation" has come about in Poland. Nothing, H. Kisiel said, has improved in industrial production, and the results in agriculture have been at the level reached several years ago. For the second consecutive year a drop in the national income is noted.

The main target of the draft plan for 1981, he noted, is to maintain the working people's living standard, especially of the less well provided for part of the population. It is expected that this year the proportion of capital investments in the national income will comprise 14 percent (19 percent in 1980), and the proportion of consumption will increase to 83 percent (last year 79 percent).

Concerning the problems of agriculture and the food complex, H. Kisiel said that in 1981 it may be possible to reach the grain production level of 1978.

Unfortunately, he added, this level cannot be reached in stockbreeding, and this will have its effect on market supply, especially of meat, meat products and animal fats. Deliveries of meat and meat products will fail by 23 percent, and of animal fats by 16 percent. As a whole deliveries of food products will be 2.5 percent less than in 1980. Thus it is planned to ration the sale of meat, fats and butter.

As is being noted here, the main reasons for the sharp decline in production and the worsening economic position have been the acute disproportions that have arisen in the Polish national economy, which have been deepened by strikes that have been held, the still continuing disruptions of work in certain places and the threat of new strikes being called on a wide scale. The stoppage of work at enterprises is having a highly negative effect on the general economic situation in the country.

The Polish press recognizes that there is an atmosphere of nervousness in the country's enterprises, productivity and labor discipline are low. Antisocialist elements, which are inflaming the situation in Poland, are attempting to make use of this.

The organ of the PZPR Central Committee, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, in an article that exposes the activities of the antisocialist forces in Poland and their links with imperialist sabotage centers in the West, writes:

The antisocialist forces are resorting to various methods in their subversive activity against the sociopolitical system in the Polish People's Republic. From this a clear picture is forming of the means and ways they are using the Gdansk agreements and the Solidarity trade union both to break down the monolithic structure in the Polish People's Republic and to subvert the unity of the socialist community.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 9 January carries the above report.]

OLSZOWSKI SPEECH ON POLISH WORK WEEK REPORTED

LD101227 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, TASS--Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, spoke over Polish radio and television on Friday. Touching upon the problem of non-working Saturdays, he said: Those who urge the working people not to work on all the Saturdays of this year pretend that they stand on the positions of defence of the workers' interests. The intransigence of the initiators of such kind of calls constitutes a new focus of society's concern and is an attempt at destablizing the achieved-with-difficulty beginning of the normalisation of life. The juggling with the democratisation slogan will not eclipse the fact that arbitrariness serves anarchy. The aim of the initiators of those actions is not to rectify the errors of the socialist state, but to weaken it.

Poland is and will be a socialist state true to all the international alliances concluded by it and a strong element of the socialist world, Olszowski emphasised. The state of our country and of its economy, the social and political situation are of much interest and concern not only to us, Poles, but to other states as well. The economic instability undermines our reliability as partner, is detrimental to our position and limits our participation in international economic cooperation. Therefore the stabilization of our internal affairs meets the interests of our country and of other socialist and capitalist countries. Other cause of concern also arise in recent days.

Attempts are being resumed to undermine the internal order and the principles of the functioning of the state. What aim is pursued, for example, by attempts which are being deliberately made already in several voivodships--Jelenia Gora, Wloclawek, Torun and Radom--at putting a pointed pressure on the state power apparatus in order to achieve changes at the leading posts in the region?

What principles of legality and democracy can be served by methods of arbitrariness which manifests itself in an illegal seizure of public buildings and distribution of the property of state institutions and public organisations?

What and what aims [as received] are being sought by some Solidarity figures of Mazowsze region who are making up a list and giving the so-called appraisal of the leading cadres in the economy, in the state power apparatus and political life? That action is a deliberate attempt at intimidating the leading cadres and, consequently, is aimed at disorganizing economic, state and political life.

Therefore, Stefan Olszowski emphasised, it is essential to state clearly what is our party's stand with regard to the vital social and economic matters, and let this be known to everyone. The party says "yes" to reforms and improvement of planning and management methods, "yes" to all actions and initiatives aimed at improving the people's living standard, and says a resolute "no" to any counterrevolutionary intentions.

PAP CITED ON POLISH 10 JAN WORK ATTENDANCE

LD111706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] In accordance with the Polish Government's decision to introduce, for the time being, only 2 work-free Saturdays per month and taking into account the country's difficult economic situation, the majority of work forces--as reported by PAP--went to work yesterday, 10 January, although the Solidarity leadership had indeed declared a work-free day. As reported by PAP, another million plus workers made the decision to work on 31 January instead of working on 10 January.

Everywhere, with the exception of a few voivodships, transportation functioned normally yesterday. In the majority of voivodships and in the majority of enterprises last Saturday was an ordinary working day. Unfavorable situations developed in Gdansk, Koszalin, Elblag, Warsaw, Walbryzch, Szczecin, Lodz and Piotrkow voivodships where, following Solidarity's call and despite the government's decision, workers failed to report for work. At a number of enterprises Solidarity activists mounted pickets and refused to let workers pass into the factory plants. In Lodz, for instance, they tried to remove from an enterprise's premises workers who decided to work on that Saturday; they recorded the names of workers who took their normal working places. In this way they proved that they are deliberately making more difficult the already complicated economic situation in Poland and disrupting the rhythm of normal work and the supply of prime commodities to the population.

KANIA SPEECH AT WARSAW JOINT PARTY TALKS REPORTED

LD112000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] A joint conference of first secretaries of voivodship committees of the PZPR and chairmen of voivodship committees of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] has been held in Warsaw. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, spoke at the conference. He said our country, after enormous upheavals, has entered on the path of socialist renewal. However, there are dangers on the path of renewal originating from the actions of outright opponents of socialism. There has been talk of various attempts to undermine rural self-government, said the rapporteur.

Attempts are being made to set up other organizations with programs which are notable for their unconstructive and uncreative approach, and are simply making demands. This refers in particular to the so-called rural Solidarity, created by people who are not connected with the life of the countryside, and who do not conceal their antisocialist and even counterrevolutionary intentions, among them people originating in the landowner milieu. In order to achieve their ends they take advantage of the peasants' dissatisfaction--dissatisfaction which is at times justified. One must not tolerate those who want to take advantage of such dissatisfaction for antisocialist purposes. There should be no place in the Polish countryside for political opposition with an antisocialist tendency, and there should be no base for a struggle which does not correspond to the interests of the peasants and workers. On this question we and the Presidium of the ZSL Main Committee share the same view, said Stanislaw Kania in conclusion.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH POLAND

LD121415 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 1, 1 Jan 81 p 7

[I. Dymova article: "USSR-Poland: Strengthening Cooperation:]

[Text] Poland has been, is and will continue to be a socialist state, a permanent link in the community of socialist states--this was said by Jozef Czyrek, the Polish minister of foreign affairs, during the official visit he paid to the Soviet Union on 25 and 26 December. In recent months this principled statement has sounded more than once from the lips of leaders of the Polish state and its communist party as well as from lips of rank and file working people. Similar statements were made by PZPR representatives at the recent Moscow meeting of leaders of Warsaw Pact member states. The Polish nation's resolute determination to deal with existing difficulties and to organize the country's future development along the road of socialism has created a steadfast barrier against attempts of imperialist and other reactionary circles which are trying to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and relations between allies.

The Poles' confidence that the crisis through which the country is passing will be favorably resolved rests to a great extent on the general support and aid given to Poland by her steadfast socialist friends, above all by the Soviet Union. The problems of further development and improvement of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed during the talks Jozef Czyrek held with Leonid Brezhnev and during the foreign ministers' talks in Moscow. The two sides stressed during these talks that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

The Soviet Union and Poland will continue to cooperate and collaborate with fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The fraternal countries' cooperation in the sphere of international relations is an important feature of this collaboration.

The exchange of views which took place between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Poland confirmed a complete unanimity of views on the development of international situation. The two sides attach special importance to the further strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe and to coordination of effective steps in the sphere of lessening military confrontation. This is in conformity with vital interests of all countries and peoples of the continent.

This is why the Soviet Union and Poland think it important that the Madrid meeting should adopt a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is the view of both sides that Poland's proposal to hold such a conference in Warsaw in the autumn of 1981 would provide a realistic basis for this.

In this struggle for maintenance and consolidation of general peace, the Soviet Union and Poland regared the limitation and cessation of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, to be the most important issue. Increased importance is being assumed by the task of limiting strategic weapons. The two sides are also vitally interested in the success of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Poland are resolutely in favor of bringing about a change from confrontation to dialogue and from exacerbation of conflicts to their settlement. The two ministers, in particular, are in favor of a total solution of the Near East problem, the settlement by peaceful means of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, and a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation which would ensure the cessation of imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

Jozef Czyrek spoke about his full support for the proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to India which dealt with peace and security in the Persian Gulf.

Pursuing a principled and consistent peace policy, the Soviet Union and socialist Poland are making a considerable contribution to the improvement of the international climate in which all humanity is vitally interested.

POLISH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY PREPARATIONS NOTED

LD091206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Correspondent Viktor Olenichev Warsaw dispatch]

[Summary] Poland is preparing to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Soviet Army's offensive which brought freedom to Polish soil. Silesia was saved from destruction, which played a major role in the restoration of Poland's economy.

"These and other episodes and events will be the subject of talks at meetings and soirees to take place to commemorate the momentous date. There will be meetings with war veterans. The liberating mission of the Soviet Army will be the subject of many exhibitions. Flowers will be laid at the graves of the fallen. The 36th anniversary serves as a reminder of the sources of the friendship of the two peoples who waged a joint struggle with fascism.

"The plenum of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society held in Warsaw the other day noted that the past few years have confirmed the fruitfulness of Polish-Soviet alliance, its great importance for the development of socialist Poland, for strengthening its sovereignty and independence. Those attending the plenum called for a resolute rebuff to any attempts by antisocialist forces to cast doubt on these obvious facts."

TIKHONOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR ORLANDIC

LD062242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (TANJUG)--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union. In a friendly conversation both sides made a positive assessment of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and expressed an interest in their further promotion on the established basis. Special reference was made to some topical questions of economic relations and cooperation.

During their meeting Ambassador Marko Orlandic conveyed to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the greetings of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

USSR-TURKISH ECONOMIC TALKS END; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD092050 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS--The standing Inter-Governmental Soviet-Turkish Commission for Economic Cooperation ended its meeting here today. The relations between the two countries in metallurgy, energetics, argiculture, geology and also trade, and their prospects were discussed at the meeting. A protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work. The protocol envisages concerete measures to develop cooperation in many fields.

In an interview to a TASS correspondent, head of the Turkish delegation Minister for Industry, Technology and Affairs of Enterprises Sahap Kocatopcu has descrived as very fruitful the results of the commission's work. He said that the negotiations had been held in a friendly atmosphere which testifies to the striving of both sides for deepening and expanding relations both in the sphere of industrial construction and trade.

The minister emphasized that the commission considered at its meeting possibilities of enlarging enterprises, being built with Soviet assistance, such as aluminium and metallurgical plants and an oil refinery, and of building new ones. Parts of the products of the enterprises will be exported to the USSR. In the protocol there are articles which envisage new capital investments into Turkey's electromechanical industry. Turkey, the minister said, plans to build with Soviet assistance four plants in that industry. They will put out transformers, generators and high-voltage equipment.

Turkey is interested in development, with the USSR's participation, of four brown coal deposits. The Soviet Union could supply excavators.

The Turkish minister said that Soviet-Turkish relations in the economic sphere were steadily progressing, and expressed the hope that they would further develop as a result of the commission's meeting. He said that the Turkish delegation met understanding and support of the Soviet side on all questions discussed.

PLANS FOR BASES NOTED AS GREECE REJOINS NATO

LD081223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Lipovoy report under the rubric "From Our Correspondents": "NATO's Designs"]

Text] Athens--It is now known that on Greece's return to the NATO military organization the construction of additional North Atlantic bloc military facilities will begin on its territory, starting in 1981.

The Athens newspaper TO VIMA notes that, despite the confidentiality of these plans, it is not hard to guess that it is first and foremost a question of the modification of the NATO missile firing range located on the island of Crete, of radioelectronic reconnaissance systems, and also of various communications lines used by the North Atlantic bloc on Greek territory. Equally serious concern is aroused in Greek public circles by the report that the NATO leadership, which is vigorously pushing through the idea of extending the zone of responsibility of the North Atlantic Treaty, also proposes to create new military facilities.

Greece's democratic public resolutely demands a speedy end to the NATO countries' interference in Greece's internal affairs and the revision of the decision on its return to the North Atlantic bloc military organization.

TRIAL OF FORMER FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL STARTS

LD121002 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, Jan 12, TASS--A trial has been started here of the former official from Iran's Finance Ministry, Hamid Jerayedi, accused of spying for the United States. The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that the indictment read at the session of the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal points out that Jerayedi maintained contacts with American agents of special services and passed to them secret information. He has been exposed with the help of documents discovered in the building of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The defendant has confessed to being recruited by the CIA during his study in the United States in 1976.

FURTHER IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD091706 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan, TASS--Fierce fighting between Iraqi and Iranian troops is raging virtually along the entire line of the front. As it is reported in a communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq, yesterday all attacks by Iranian troops on Iraqi positions were repulsed with heavy losses for the Iranians.

First Deputy Prime Minister T. Y. Ramadan has stated that in the last three days of fighting Iran had suffered as many casualties as during all the previous months of the war.

Tehran, 9 Jan, TASS--The Joint Staff of Iranian Armed Forces has announced that Iranian troops had conducted yesterday an offensive operation in the area of Gilan-e Gharb as a result of which the Iraqis had to retreat several kilometres along the entire western front. The second big group of Iraqi prisoners of war numbering 270 men was brought to Tehran today. They were captured as a result of the Iranian offensive in the Kerhe-kur area on January 6th, Radio Tehran reports.

USSR TEHRAN EMBASSY DENIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO IRAQ

LD101314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 10 Jan TASS--The USSR Embassy, in connection with assertions which have appeared in certain Western press organs alleging that Soviet weaponry is being supplied to Iraq, in particular 150 Soviet tanks, has distributed here among news agencies and radio and television correspondents a denial stating that such reports are false.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON KISSINGER'S MIDEAST TRIP

Kondrashov Commentary

LD101348 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary on Henry Kissinger's tour of the Middle East and South Asia]

[Excerpts] It is hard to say what new things Dr Kissinger has found out about the region, that by general agreement is the most explosive in the world now, but his conclusion, stated bluntly to reporters in Jerusalem, is there should be further and fast militarization of the Middle East and southwest Asia. He is displeased with the Carter administration's actions not only because he finds them insufficient. He doesn't like the idea of a Rapid Deployment Corps just because the force must be deployed in every alarming situation and rushed on the spot. Henry Kissinger wants American forces on the ground, in the air and on the sea to be always on the spot, to be permanently stationed in the countries of the region. He is ready to expand American clients, from Israel to Egypt to Somalia. The former U.S. state secretary unfolds a rough copy of a fantastic idea of a military alliance between Cairo, Tel Aviv and Riyadh, an idea for which he had good motivation. There is no need to say under whose auspices the alliance will be.

What is the purpose of all these strictly military ideas of a former diplomat? Naturally to justify the ideas Henry Kissinger speaks of a Soviet threat, an ever ready excuse that is far from original. The threat appears at the wave of a magic wand anywhere the United States would like to act fast to ensure its military-strategic interests, to break the resistance of a public to its military plans.

A Soviet threat is used for the draft to saturate Somalia with American arms, although it is evident that will only encourage Somalia's expansionist claims to the Ogaden Province in Ethiopia and will build up tensions in the Horn of Africa. A Soviet threat is also the excuse for Washington's dangerous activity of obtaining military services from Egypt under As-Sadat, activities that country is becoming more and more involved in. A Soviet threat seems to be the end of all other real and rather disturbing problems that block a fair and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

It is the Soviet threat the reason for the conduct of Israel, which refuses to give up the lands it seized from Syria and Jordan more than 13 years ago? And what does the Soviet Union have to do with the fact that the Palestinian people are deprived of the right to their land and statehood? But that's the core of the Mideast problem. Yet it is likely that shouts about a Soviet threat will too be made to solve the problem, so Dr Kissinger speaks of a Soviet threat. [sentence as heard] Well then, why not consider in earnest the proposals President Brezhnev put forward last December in his address to the Indian Parliament?

One can recall two salient features from the former U.S. state secretary's career in this connection: He was the first to start bringing Cairo and Tel Aviv together when he initiated the first separate deals which, under Carter, were finalized at Camp David. But what is the result of the Camp David accord? The Middle East thorn has been driven deeper. Even supporters of the accords are beginning to speak of their failure louder and louder. And the second feature: When, together with Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger visited Tehran in May 1972 he fully endorsed his superior's decision about unlimited arms supplies to the Iranian shah and saw to it later that Nixion's decision was carried out fully. Should I make a reminder of what America had to pay for the unlimited militarization of Iran--militarization that is now offered as a tested recipe for other countries in the region?

Gerasimov Commentary

LD111930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Our correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at present an unofficial adviser to the new administration, is continuing his trip to Middle Eastern countries. Kissinger's present trip is generally referred to in journalistic circles as an unofficial official visit. Indeed, at his press conferences the former secretary of state has described his journey as a private trip undertaken in the company of his wife and close freinds, one of whom is the chairman of CBS, William Paley, who, by the way, owns the aircraft in which Kissinger and his friends are traveling.

While stressing the allegedly private nature of his tour, Kissinger is, however, meeting with presidents and prime ministers, and telling journalists that when he gets home he will report to representatives of the new administration.

The man who was at the creation of the separate Cairo-Tel Aviv deal concluded under the aegis of Washingtom clearly did not arrive in the Middle East in order to further his education, as he told journalists with a smile, but in order to analyze the situation from the point of view of the new U.S. leadership and to find out which countries can be drawn in to the system of U.S. alliances in the region.

The inclusion in Kissinger's itinerary of Somalia and Oman, the governments of which have permitted the United States to use military bases on their territories, is therefore natural. Also of note is Kissinger's visit to one of the two Israeli Air Force bases in Sinai, which next year should be returned to Egypt in accordance with the Camp David agreement.

The former U.S. secretary of state, under cover of the allegedly private nature of his visit, is acting the role of apologist for the further increase of American military might in the region and for the imposition on the Arab peoples of the capitulationary conditions of the Camp David settlement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON USSR-PDRY YOUTH UNION TIES

LD091633 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 3

[Report by Capt N. Melnik under the rubric "Travel Notes": "Republic's Youth"]

[Excerpts] Aden-Moscow--The members of our delegation of Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol workers familiarized themselves with the Yemeni people's courageous struggle against the foreign enslavers during their visit to a military museum. The museum is located in the old quarter of Aden--the crater district. The wind-chiselled, porous cliffs which surround the district dominate the city. In June 1967 the rebels won an important victory here--they seized the crater mountain and for a long time controlled all roads in and out of the city. On 30 November the Yemeni people's armed struggle ended in complete victory. The People's Republic of South Yemen (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] since 1970) was proclaimed.

The Soviet Union renders a great deal of aid to Democratic Yemen in the development of its national economy. With the Soviet state's assistance about 50 different national economic projects are being carried out in the PDRY. The signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in October 1979 was a new stage on the path of the consoloidation of Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation.

The Socialist Party is the guiding force of South Yemeni society. It adheres to the principles of scientific socialism and steers a course toward the intensification of progressive transformations in the country. The party's reserve and active assistant is the Yemen Socialist Youth League [YSYL]. Created in February 1973, it unites the best representatives of the country's youth in its ranks.

We were acquainted with the content and forms of the youth organizations' work during our stay in this same province of Abyan. Comrade Zayd, first secretary of the province's YSYL Committee, told us that the country's first YSYL organization was created here in 1973 on the V.I. Lenin State Farm. The province now has about 200 organizations. Their members include workers, peasants, schoolchildren, students and representatives of the intelligentsia.

YSYL members perform a large amount of propaganda work on the mobilization of youth to fulfill the decisions of the party's extraordinary congress. They are the initiators of production competition and take an active part in the campaign to eliminate illiteracy mounted throughout the country. The youth organization performs work on youth's military-patriotic education and preparation for service in the country's armed forces. To this end radio broadcasts are made on military themes and meetings and gatherings with young men who have served in the army and other measures are arranged.

Close friendship links the YSYL with the Komsomol. We took part in a ceremonial friendship meeting dedicated to the Soviet Komsomol. R. al-Akbari, first secretary of the YSYL Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, described the history of the Lenin Komsomol, the Komsomol student construction detachments' participation in PDRY construction projects and the weeks of friendship between the YSYL and the Komsomol held in both countries. The meeting ended with a concert by the YSYL Central Committee political song ensemble.

The YSYL organization in the armed forces is an active detachment of the Yemeni youth. Capt H.A. Salih, chief of the Youth Work Department of the Political Directorate of the country's armed forces, told us that the main task of the YSYL Army organizations to raise combat readiness, consolidate military discipline and ensure the personal exemplariness of the YSYL members in fulfilling their military duty.

One avenue of the organization's work is the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism among the personnel and their education in a spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

We were given the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the activity of the YSYL organization of a military unit. We drove along a road on either side of which sandhills, occasional bushes and cube-shaped mud houses sped by. We crossed a small river on whose banks bulldozers were working. We were told that the Soviet Union is carrying out a project here which will make it possible to irrigate considerable areas and make them suitable for crop farming.

A large poster at the entrance to the unit proclaimed: "May the friendship between Soviet and Yemeni youth strengthen!" We attended firearms practice and a tank driving course. We were told of the aid which the YSYL organization renders the unit command in fulfilling combat and political training plans.

The program for our visit to Yemen had come to an end. The time had come to part. We had had time to fall in love with this harsh, rocky land and its industrious, hospitable masters. However, we did not say farewell. We said: "Until we meet again." The friendship between our countries, peoples and armies is developing and strengthening. New meetings await us in the future.

COMMUNIQUE ON ALGERIAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT

LD111242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1341 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS)--"Soviet and Algerian youth have decisively condemned the imperialist, hegemonist and expansionist forces' aspirations to undermine the process of detente, their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and their arbitrary declarations that various parts of the world are of 'vital interest' to them," says the communique on the visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the National Union of Algerian Youth [NUAY].

The delegation, headed by Nur ad-Din Jalluli, the NUAY secretary general and a member National Liberation Front Central Committee, is here at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations. During the visit there has been exchange of information on the activities of the two countries' youth organizations, and questions pertaining to the further development and consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Komsomol and the NUAY were discussed, as were topical issues of interest to the international youth movement.

The successes of the peoples of the African Continent in the struggle for national independence and social progress were pointed out. The two youth delegations confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia against racism and apartheid. "Soviet and Algerian youth," says the communique, "are convinced that proclaiming the Mediterranean region a zone of peace and proclaiming Africa a zone without nuclear weapons, are an integral part of the policy of detente."

A protocol was signed today about cooperation between the Komsomol, the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and the NUAY during the period 1981-1982. The protocol provides for concrete measures aimed at further developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries' young people.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS MOUNT 'DECISIVE OFFENSIVE'

Report on 'Offensive'

LD111400 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan, TASS--The radio station Liberacion of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [NLF] reports that the front's units launched a decisive offensive against the reactionary junta. Fierce fighting is under way in many regions of El Salvador. Fighting men of the National Liberation Front captured the towns of Delgado, Soyapango, Amatepec, Guadalupe and others, liberating on the whole about 20 populated localities. Bodies of people's power are being set up in the liberated towns and villages.

NLF units have engaged in combat operations with garrisons of governmental troops in the towns of Chalatenango, Santa Ana, Cuscatlan, Usulutan and Sacatecoluque, subjecting them to continuous attacks and bombardment with mortars, bazookas and automatic weapons. In Morazan Department the patriots are waging successful operations against the punitive units of the junta and gangs of the Nicaraguan mercenaries set up from the surviving members of the former National Guard of the deposed dictator Somoza. Army units of the ruling regime are sustaining great losses in men and equipment. The National Liberation Front has sharply stepped up its actions in San Salvador and its outskirts. The front established control practically over all main bridges and roads around the city. The insurgents attacked the military airfield and air force barracks in Ilopango, only ten kilometers from the capital, subjecting them to mortar bombardment. Fierce fighting is going on in various districts and suburbs of San Salvador. The patriots attacked the National Guard headquarters in its eastern part. With the help of the local population they are building barricades in city streets and squares.

Guerrilla groups operating in the capital captured the radio stations Centroamerica, Mundo and Radio Romantica. They now report military communiques, NLF instructions and appeal to the population to take an active part in the armed struggle against the reactionary regime and start a general strike. Besides, the radio stations held by the patriots urge the officers and men to come over to NLF units. The Salvadoran junta has declared martial law throughout the country.

Communist Party Statement

LD111612 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan, TASS--Shafik Jorge Handal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, member of the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (NLF) broadcast to the Salvadoran people, the commanders and fighting-men of the NLF, members of patriotic, democratic organizations and all patriots of the country. Having pointed out the vigorous support by all the peoples of the world for the struggle of the people of El Salvador for freedom and democracy, he said: Let us rise for struggle without any hesitation at this moment which is decisive for the cause of the emancipation of the Salvadoran people. Let us put an end to the atrocious killings and throw the fascist dictatorship to the scrap-heap of history.

Rebel Communique Issued

LD120724 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 12 Jan, TASS--A communique has been issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in San Salvador. The communique says that the composition of the new popular government of El Salvador will be announced soon. The communique sets forth the main provisions of the programme of the country's future revolutionary democratic government.

One of the main trends in the activity of the new Salvadoran government, the document says, will be the defence of national independence and the interests of the broad masses of the people. It is planned to carry out radical reforms in order to (?guarantee) the equality of all Salvadorans in the political, economic and social (?life).

In its foreign policy the new government intends to adhere strictly to the non-aligned policy and demand respect for its right to self-determination.

All the popular, revolutionary and democratic forces, which are taking an active part in crushing the anti-national dictatorship, will participate in the activity of the government. The revolutionary democratic government will support all private entrepreneurs, who declare for cooperation in the economic development of El Salvador and the implementation of government programmes. The government guarantees freedom of religion in the country.

A new army will be formed for the defence of the national interests and revolutionary gains on the basis of the people's revolutionary army and the patriotic military of the present government armed forces.

U.S. 'Invasion' Predicted

LD121128 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 12 Jan, TASS--Valentin Martinez, member of the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, has exposed the plans of U.S. armed invasion of El Salvador, which is now being swept by a popular uprising. Speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the NUEVA NICARAGUA AGENCY, he declared that indicative of such plans are the instructions of the U.S. State Department to U.S. embassies in some West European countries that they should prepare a propaganda cover for an intervention. The invasion, V. Martinez stressed, will not break the will of the Salvadoran people. He urged the progressive American public to demand from the administration an end to all interference in El Salvador's home affairs.

Appeal for U.S. Aid

LD121020 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 12 Jan, TASS--The head of the ruling Salvadoran junta, Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte has, in fact, called the United States for armed intervention into El Salvador. [sentence as received] He told newsmen in San Salvador that American interference is necessary in order to "support democracy."

At the same time, Duarte has urged Washington to expand military, economic and financial assistance to the junta.

PARAGUAY: U.S.'MONOPOLIES' GIVEN PEASANT'S LAND

PY101652 Moscow to Latin America in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpt] A report issued in Buenos Aires states that army units of Stroessner's dictatorial regime have expelled more than 20 poor peasant families from their rightfully owned land. Hitting the peasants with their rifle butts and making death threats against them, the soldiers forced the peasants to climb on to a military truck and took them to a completely deserted and arid area that is unfit for farming. The Paraguayan regime is systematically taking away rightfully owned land from poor peasants and handing it over to powerful landowners. The most powerful landowners in Paraguay are the U.S. monopolies, followed by the dictator's relatives and henchmen.

VAYNO SPEECH AT ESTONIAN PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

WA121146 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Report of speech by Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, at the 20th Plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee on 18 November 1980]

[Text] Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 21 October examined and essentially approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the nation and the state budget of the USSR for 1981.

A long and brilliant speech was presented at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which contains a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the plans for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Precise and specific instructions were issued in regard to the more effective use of the nation's economic potential, shortcomings and difficulties were revealed thoroughly in accordance with party principles, ways of overcoming them were specified, and the party objectives of raising the level of economic management and improving all economic work were defined. Filled with concern for the good of the people, this speech reflects the pre-congress platform of our party.

The results of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and session of the USSR Supreme Soviet cogently demonstrated that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is taking the correct, tried and tested Leninist approach in domestic and foreign policy. Past years have confirmed the accuracy of the economic strategy set forth at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The nation's economic and defense potential has been considerably augmented. A new and large step has been taken toward the resolution of large and important social problems.

Unanimously approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the party, communists and all workers of Soviet Estonia associate all of our achievements with the multifaceted activity of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

The decree of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum is of decisive significance for the activities of the republic party organization and all segments of our party. All of the provisions and conclusions set forth in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, the recommendations it contained and the critical comments he voiced are directly applicable to the Estonian economy as well.

Today we must discuss the present objectives of the republic party organization, stemming from the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech presented at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and determine the specific means of their attainment. We must also examine the draft plan and budget of the republic for 1981--the first year of the new, 11th Five-Year Plan.

Economics, using Lenin's words, represent the most important and most interesting policy to us communists. The essence of this policy in the 1970's, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the plenum, was that our entire economy began to move in the direction of intensive development, heightened effectiveness and quality and emphasis on the final results of economic activity. In the 1980's, we must continue and complete this exceedingly important work, which constitutes the focal point of party economic strategy.

The party is focusing its practical work in the economic sphere on the elevation of the Soviet people's standard of living. As we know, the basis of a rise in the material and cultural standard of living is the national income created in the national economy.

This general indicator of the state of the republic economy rose by 3.2 billion rubles in the last 5 years, or by 23 percent, which is consistent with five-year-plan assignments.

Today, when we assess the results of our work in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, we must say that the economy of our republic, just as the economy of the nation as a whole, has risen to a new and higher level in the qualitative as well as the quantitative sense. During this year alone, industrial output increased 5 percent while the planned increase was only 4 percent. The increase in industrial production volume over the last 5 years was equivalent to 24 percent, which is consistent with the growth rate stipulated in the basic guidelines. We fulfilled our socialist commitment to sell 360 million rubles' worth of industrial products over and above the plan. More than 1,400 items were marked with the Emblem of Quality--4.5 times as many as at the beginning of the five-year plan.

A sizeable construction program was completed in the republic during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Total capital investments in the national economy amounted to almost 3.8 billion rubles. Ninety industrial enterprises and shops were built.

The reinforcement of the material and technical base of the republic economy made it possible to produce industrial commodities worth 5.3 billion rubles more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and agricultural commodities worth 619 million rubles more.

Estonian rural workers are making an intense effort to fulfill set plans and assignments. The gross agricultural product has been augmented in the public sector, and labor productivity has been heightened.

Republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes will gather an average of 26.2 quintals of grain per hectare for the five-year plan, or 2.2 quintals more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The increase in yield has been accompanied by the enlargement of sown areas, as a result of which the gross grain yield was 27 percent greater than in the last five-year plan. As a result, farms are better able to satisfy animal husbandry's demands for concentrated fodder and to successfully fulfill the five-year-plan assignment for sales of grain to the state.

A great deal was done this summer to strengthen the fodder base and improve fodder production technology. For the first time in many years, the republic hay procurement plan was overfulfilled, and stocks of hay for the winter will exceed 520,000 tons. There has been noticeable progress in the procurement of fodder of greater nutritive value.

New living area totaled 3.7 million square meters in the 5 years. Total housing was augmented by almost 1,800 new living quarters over and above the plan. In other words, the housing conditions of one out of every five republic inhabitants were improved during this time. In 1980 alone, around 20,000 families held housewarming celebrations.

There was a noticeable increase in real per capita income and in payments and benefits from public consumption funds used to finance free education. Commodity turnover and the volume of consumer services increased. In short, the life of workers in our republic, just as throughout the nation, is getting better and better.

Soviet people are well aware of this and are responding with shock labor to their communist party's concern for the individual. The nationwide socialist competition for a fitting tribute to the 26th CPSU Congress is a vivid reflection of the growing political and labor enthusiasm of republic workers. More than 107,000 people have already completed their five-year-plan assignments. The collectives of 85 associations, enterprises and farms, 2,750 brigades, shifts, animal husbandry facilities, sections and shops have also attained the goals set for the end of the current five-year plan in terms of the chief production indicators. Examples of highly productive labor have been presented by the labor collectives of the Estonslanets Association, the Electrical Equipment Plant imeni Kh. Pegelman, the Radioelectronic Equipment Association, the Tartu Byyt Agricultural Machinery Plant, the Clothing Combine imeni V. Klementi, the Tallin Poultry Factory, the Fishing Kolkhoz imeni S. M. Kirov, the Laatre Sovkhoz in

Valgaskiy Rayon, the 9 Maya Kolhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon and a number of other economic units.

It is true that we have had some success. But, after giving this success its due, we must concentrate, as the party teaches us, on unsolved problems, on tomorrow's objectives, on the future. We must take concrete steps on the local level to implement the party's line of heightened effectiveness and quality. This means that we must lay a solid foundation for work on the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is from this vantage point that we must examine the draft plan for economic and social development and the budget for the republic for 1981, the basic guidelines of which will be set forth today by Comrades G. A. Tynspoyeg and E. I. Myandmaa.

We must emphasize this main point: The draft plan envisages further economic development, primarily the development of the leading branches of industry and agricultural production, as well as capital construction and transportation. Sizeable measures are envisaged to raise the standard of living of republic workers and to solve a number of important social problems. On the whole, the program for the coming year will be intensive.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party recently discussed and essentially approved draft plans in which the difficulties encountered in the current five-year plan were taken into account. The improvement of the quality of plan compilation was noted, as well as the better balancing of plans and the improvement in material and technical supply operations. At the same time, Gosplan was informed of the need to take timely steps to secure the plans of individual enterprises and construction organizations, as well as assignments regarding procurements of animal husbandry products.

As pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, party organizations must reinforce the plan with concrete organizational work, direct special attention to existing flaws and mobilize communists and all workers to discover and utilize the internal reserves which exist at all enterprises. Party organizations have accumulated abundant experience in this work, and we can utilize this experience to fulfill and overfulfill future plans.

Let us consider republic machine building, for example. It is extremely important that all enterprises in this branch regularize their operations because the work of many of their clients depends largely on regular deliveries of machines and implements. Besides this, the level of technological progress has a direct effect on the quality of manufactured products and the level of labor productivity.

In this connection, it is obvious that some machine-building and instrument-making enterprises in the republic are renewing their product assortment too slowly. The technical level of some items does not fully meet present requirements. The manufacture of one-third of their products was begun more than 10 years ago.

The only machine-building enterprise in the republic which manufactures items of second-class quality is the Volta Plant. Each year, 1,700 motors of the AO-5 series are manufactured according to outdated specifications. Their labor-intensiveness is almost triple that of electric motors of the basic series, and they are significantly inferior to the best domestic and foreign models in terms of material-intensiveness and dimensions. In 1974 an updated model of this kind of electric motor was developed, but the plant administration, Comrades O. G. Venbik and I. D. Goldberg, were unable to stop the production of the obsolete motors. Why should the plant carry this burden into the new five-year plan?

Here is another example. Around one-third of the products of the Prompribor Production Association in Tallin are obsolete. The radioisotope equipment, technological equipment for the food industry and ignition testing equipment manufactured by this enterprise now represent a past stage of domestic instrument-making because there are more modern designs. Association administrators, Comrades A. P. Kuzmenko and Kh. K. Oengo, however, are not taking the necessary steps to update or stop the production of these products.

The situation is approximately the same at the Vyru Gas Analyzer Plant.

These examples testify that the managers of our enterprises are guilty of inaction and are not making any real effort to deal with pressing problems.

The manufacture of outdated and substandard products also testifies that plants still have insufficient contact with special design bureaus and scientific research laboratories and institutes.

Let us look at another branch. We know that the operations of enterprises of the timber and wood processing industry are good on the whole. Nonetheless, substantial internal reserves exist in this branch as well for a larger output of furniture, which is greatly in demand. I will cite just one example.

At the Pyussi Wood Paneling Combine, which is the main supplier of intermediate products for furniture makers, the output of furniture parts made of finished wood represents only two-thirds of the total, whereas the unionwide average branch indicator is 82 percent. It is easy to calculate that if the combine were to reach the branch level, this alone would allow for an annual additional supply of parts for the manufacture of 4,000 cabinets. The Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade V. V. Chernyshev) and the Kokhtlya-Yarve Party Gorkom must keep an eye on the work of this combine. After all, the enterprise is new and is operating with a complete set of imported equipment. But the level of production organization and discipline at the combine is too low, and this is resulting in the premature wear and breakdown of equipment. Overexpenditures of lumber and laminate totaled 1.3 million rubles in the last two and a half years. The output of paneling has not been stabilized on the level of new capacities, and this is constantly frustrating the operations of furniture enterprises in the republic.

The need to increase raw material production, make fuller use of capacities for the production of fertilizer and augment fertilizer shipments to agriculture was particularly emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is known that our republic is the largest producer of mineral fertilizers--1.3 million tons a year.

The collective of the Slantsekhim Association is successfully coping with socialist commitments regarding the production of nitrogen fertilizer. But this cannot be said of the Maardu Chemical Plant, which has failed to produce tens of thousands of tons of phosphorus fertilizer during the five-year plan. The output of superphosphate decreases from year to year, and the plant failed to supply agriculture with 33,000 tons of fertilizer just this year. The enterprise administration and party organization must act more quickly to eliminate shortcomings in the work.

The Estonbumprom Production Association, which is lagging far behind the planned output of pulp and paper products, is still guilty of irregular operations. This faulty work is not completely due to interruptions in raw material shipments. Analysis has shown that there is a great deal of idle time at the head enterprise as a result of violations of the elementary rules of equipment operation. This is no way to run a business.

Naturally, the association managers are primarily to blame for shortcomings of this kind, but this does not absolve the party committee of responsibility for this state of affairs. The Morskoy Party Raykom in Tallin is well aware of the unsatisfactory conditions at the Pulp and Paper Combine imeni V. Kingisepp and has repeatedly commented on this, but it has not brought about any significant change in the situation.

It will be impossible to work with serious shortcomings of this kind in the first year of the new five-year plan.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the need for the further development of the national fuel and energy complex, the uninterrupted work of which is an important condition for the heightened effectiveness of production.

The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the republic Council of Ministers are constantly monitoring the provision of the national economy and the population with fuel, electricity and heat. More attention is being given to the economical use of these resources. In the past year alone, 50 million kilowatt-hours were conserved, or an amount equivalent to the electric energy consumed in 2 days throughout the republic. Economic managers and primary party organizations are not keeping an eye on these matters everywhere, however. This is the only possible explanation for the fact that the overexpenditure of electric energy at the Keyla Factory this year was equivalent to the amount of energy required for 10 days of operating an enterprise as large as the Ilmarine Plant. Losses occur primarily as a result of the unsatisfactory condition of technological and power engineering equipment and indifference toward this important state problem. The interests of the matter require that ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations make higher demands on economic managers in regard to the fulfillment of fuel and energy conservation assignments. This is particularly important now that fall and winter are upon us.

Comrades! At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee had resolved to draw up a food program, including the planning and organization of comprehensive measures pertaining to all aspects of the matter, from production to the establishment of capacities for the manufacture of high-quality products.

The augmentation of agricultural production is an essential part of this program. Further growth in the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products is envisaged for 1981. The increase in the republic output of farming products should be 6.2 percent greater than this year's product. The increase in animal husbandry products has been set at 3 percent. The planned yield of grain crops is 28.8 quintals per hectare, and the potato yield has been set at 177 quintals per hectare.

The average annual milk yield per cow in 1981 has been set at 3,748 kilograms. All of the organizational work of party, soviet and economic organs will focus on the successful attainment of these objectives.

We must work seriously to find reserves. Above all, we must ensure the successful wintering of livestock.

Farms have now moved their livestock to winter quarters. Preparations for this winter have been better than in the past. Present supplies of coarse fodder are larger than ever before, and their quality is better. Supplies of concentrated fodder are also larger. The herd of cows has grown. Now everything depends on the organization of work on the local level, in animal husbandry and dairy complexes.

The efficient use of fodder and the reliable operation of animal husbandry facilities, equipment and transportation must be organized. On each farm, straw must only be fed to livestock after it has been properly prepared, and concentrated fodder must be enriched with yeast. Besides this, greens must be added to the diet of livestock, just as they were last winter. We must remember that each incident of negligence here will result in irreparable product losses. If we take a firm, businesslike approach from the very beginning of the winter season, we will establish good preconditions for successful work throughout the entire year of 1981. We must use the productive experience accumulated last winter in this work. We must stop the present reduction of the milk yield on many farms and heighten productivity so that the yield per cow will be augmented by 60-70 kilograms of milk during the winter season (prior to 1 July 1981).

We must also work on other reserves.

Almost each year, for example, the milk yield on 30 farms in our republic is below 3,000 kilograms per cow. Another important way of increasing milk production consists in a stricter and more discerning approach to the rejection of cows. More milk should be purchased from the private sector.

Rural soviets have accumulated valuable experience in this work, including soviets in Pylvaskiy Rayon and the Suure-Yani Rural Soviet in Vilyandiskiy Rayon. Purchases of livestock and milk from the population here are constantly growing because interrelations with procurers are based on a reliable contractual foundation. Farm managers do not stay on the sidelines; they actively work to improve conditions for the acceptance and transport of livestock and milk. Milk purchases in the private sector throughout Pylvaskiy Rayon increased 8 percent over 10 months.

It is extremely important to focus the attention of each animal husbandry collective on the unconditional fulfillment of gross milk yield plans. This main objective should be the focal point of socialist competition by all animal husbandry workers and of communist initiative and investigation.

The work must be organized in such a way as to intensify the fattening of livestock and hogs and to ensure a daily weight gain of at least 450-500 grams in hogs and of 650-700 grams in cattle. Cattle should be turned over at a weight of at least 440 kilograms and hogs should weigh at least 103-105 kilograms. This has now been ensured by the necessary fodder supply.

Practical work must also be performed on a broader scale to effect the cooperation of social production with the private sector on a contractual basis in line with the well-publicized experience of Odesskaya Oblast.

We must frankly admit that the republic has many kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have an excellent production base but have made no progress for years, failing to fulfill state assignments for purchases of milk, meat and other agricultural products. This is not the first time these matters have been discussed at a plenum. Party raykoms must take principled party actions against economic managers who disrupt plan fulfillment. The plan is the law, and the approach to the plan must be strict, with adherence to party principles.

The year of 1981 will be the first year of the new, 11th Five-Year Plan, a point of departure for the entire five-year plan. This is why assignments regarding meat and milk production must be brought to the attention of each animal husbandry worker. They must be specific and detailed, stipulating objectives for each day, week, 10-day period and month. The plans cannot be carried out without precisely organized control and the strictest fulfillment requirements.

Rural party raykoms must resolutely heighten the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists and all agricultural personnel for their assigned duties, institute stronger control and monitor performance. In this area it is also important to augment the role of farm party organizations in the attainment of upcoming objectives.

The successful resolution of the food problem will also depend largely on other branches of the national economy. All that is produced in agriculture must reach the consumer with minimum losses. Much here depends on the processing industry. Meat and dairy enterprises are partly to blame for the current difficulties in providing the republic population with meat and, in particular, dairy products.

Recent months have conclusively proved that republic meat combines are unable to keep up with processing work during periods of mass livestock procurement. This alone was the reason for the farms' failure to turn over livestock with a live weight equivalent to approximately 1,000 tons in the third quarter of 1980. The causes of this were many and varied, but the main reason was still the unsatisfactory technical condition of the production capacities of some meat combines and the failure to perform timely repairs, remodeling and new construction.

Here is another pressing problem. The work to establish subsidiary plots on the grounds of industrial enterprises is not going well in our republic. When the matter is discussed, economic managers immediately assume that kolkhozes and sovkhozes will provide them with cultivated land. This is no way to look at the matter. The goal of this work should be the cultivation of new areas for production purposes.

There is sufficient unused land and state-owned forest land in the republic. The experience in the development of orcharding has clearly shown that all of this land could be rapidly transformed by the application of human labor. We must take a bolder approach to the development of the subsidiary farming areas of industrial enterprises and assign these enterprises plots of land so that they will be able to stock their employee lunchrooms with fresh vegetables and animal husbandry products. Party organizations must take stricter actions against managers who do not wish to take on any additional burden and do not care about the workers.

I would like to cite a graphic example of how subsidiary production should be developed. The Fishing Kolkhoz imeni S. M. Kirov invested more than 3 million rubles in the construction of agricultural facilities in a year and a half. In the near future, the demands of all kolkhoz families for meat and dairy products will be satisfied on their own farm. Here is another example. The Tartu Dairy Combine built its own hothouse facilities, in which only a few persons are employed, but the workers' lunchroom has a constant supply of early vegetables, salad greens, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Something must also be said about fish. The collective of the Estrybprom Association has sizeable reserves. We must ensure that all fishing boats fulfill the plan.

The collective of the Estrybprom Association is renowned and has recently been steadily overfulfilling the plan. It will be to the credit of administration and party committee heads if the thousands of association workers utilize their reserves in 1981 and considerably overfulfill established plans for the first year of the new five-year plan.

The administration of the fish industry must give careful consideration to the question of expanding the assortment of canned fish.

The elevation of the public standard of living will necessitate qualitative advances in the production of industrial consumer goods. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, republic enterprises did much to increase the output, improve the quality and expand the assortment of these goods. During the 5 years, the output of commodities for the population increased almost 395 million rubles in value. Goods produced in excess of five-year-plan assignments included 15 million square meters of cotton fabric, 1.5 million square meters of silk fabric, rugs and carpeting, 72 million rubles' worth of clothing, 3,000 tons of synthetic detergents, many household chemicals, goods for cultural and consumer purposes and household appliances. Their quality improved.

Nonetheless, the population's demand for many commodities is still not being completely satisfied. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "the state of affairs in group 'B' cannot be corrected by means of isolated partial solutions. The production of consumer goods must be developed on the basis of a thoroughly considered, long-range program capable of uniting the efforts of all branches on which this depends."

We must play our part in carrying out this program. All ministries connected with consumer goods manufacture must begin to work on this problem immediately, in close contact with trade and under the direct supervision of the republic Gosplan, and they must conduct this work without interruptions.

Most of the consumer goods in the republic are manufactured by enterprises of the ministries of light industry and local industry. In terms of general indicators, these ministries fulfilled the five-year plan well. Nonetheless, they failed to provide the republic population with many extremely necessary commodities.

It is no secret that the work of ministries and departments is assessed on the basis of the sales plan with consideration for shipment obligations. This procedure creates a better supply of consumer goods in the necessary assortment. Although the ministries are working in this direction, the results are still negligible. The quantity of enterprises not fulfilling contractual obligations has not decreased. For example, this year just as last year, there were 14 such enterprises in light industry and 7 in local industry.

The level of incomplete shipments is also still too high. In the first 9 months of this year, enterprises of light industry fulfilled the plan as a whole but undershipped 7 million rubles' worth of products to trade organizations. As a result, there were shortages of certain types of woolen fabrics, underwear and knitted outerwear, leather footwear and some other goods. The Vazar Association failed to ship millions of rubles' worth of consumer goods that had been ordered. Comrades Yu. A. Kraft and V. Kh. Veskivyali, ministers of light and local industry, must take steps to ensure the shipment of all goods ordered by trade organizations on schedule and strictly in the requested assortment.

Machine-building enterprises must satisfy the republic population's demand for many everyday items much more efficiently and completely. Their possibilities are far from exhausted. Moreover, some plants are manufacturing goods in negligible quantities or are limiting themselves to the easiest and most profitable items. There are also some enterprises which are striving to stop producing this type of commodity altogether and are violating shipment plans. They include the Plant imeni Kalinin and the Volta Plant.

The augmentation of the production and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods, as specified at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, must be the daily concern of party, soviet and economic organs in the republic.

Now it is time to discuss construction. Capital construction in the republic has been progressing somewhat better this year than in the past. Suffice it to say that assignments pertaining to capital investment volumes and construction and installation operations have been regularly fulfilled since the beginning of the year. What is more, and this is extremely important, new fixed capital financed by state investments is valued at one-third more than last year's figure and is equivalent to 63 percent of the priority program. We can say with some pride that the new cheese-making shop at the Payde Dairy Combine was given an "excellent" rating by the commission which authorized the beginning of operations here yesterday. Of course, all of this is good.

In the last month and a half of this year, however, many important national economic projects must be completed.

What are these projects? One is the Iru TET's in Tallin, where the first power block is to start operating. One is the finishing shop at the Factory imeni 1 Dekabrya. Another is the benzol production and shale extraction capacities in Kokhtlya-Yarve.

Housing construction as a whole has gone better this year than in the past. The Tallinstroy Trust, however, is not completing residential buildings on schedule. There are also serious difficulties of this kind in Kokhtlya-Yarve and some republic rayons. The time that remains must be used to the maximum on the local level to correct the situation and to complete the annual housing construction program in its entirety. Party gorkoms and raykoms must establish precise control and assist construction collectives; otherwise, the republic's socialist commitments will not be met.

It is possible that all of the pre-school establishments planned for this year will be opened before the end of the year. But this will only take place if additional effective steps are taken in Pyarnuskiy and Kharyuskiy rayons. Considerable additional effort will be required to ensure the completion of the construction of the Pylvaskiy Rayon Hospital, the polyclinics in Narva and Kokhtlya-Yarve, the state university library and the Library imeni Gogol in Tartu.

In addition to completing all remaining tasks prior to the end of the year, it is extremely important to begin preparations for the successful work of contracting organizations from the first days of the new year on all plan projects, without any of the now customary "shakeups" or the deceleration of the present speed of construction work.

In the coming year the workload of the chief contractor--the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction--is to surpass the 1980 plan by 5.3 percent. This is a realistic but sizeable increase. In the case of several construction subdivisions, such as the

Tallinstroy and Tartustroy trusts and the Vyru and Valga mechanized columns, the planned program increment will exceed the ministerial average.

The republic Ministry of Construction and Gosplan must take steps now to ensure that these organizations are capable of carrying out assignments.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must make higher demands on administrators to ensure precise interaction by all participants in the construction process, to increase the responsibility of each participant for the final results of the work and to make more extensive use of progressive labor and management methods, the self-funding brigade, the componential assembly method of erecting large structures and the experience accumulated in the construction of major production facilities in Kokhtlya-Yarve and the Olympic facilities in Tallin. These are the reserves which must be put to work from the first days of the new five-year plan.

The successful resolution of upcoming problems will necessitate the efficient operation of the transportation network. This is not the first time this issue has been raised at a plenum, but today we must speak about transportation once again.

In our republic, the unsatisfactory operations of railroads are disrupting the rhythm of work at enterprises and preventing the fulfillment of assignments for the shipment of construction materials, lumber, paper, scrap metal, cement, fish and other national economic freight.

This is not only due to the chronic shortage of railway cars, which many people have grown accustomed to blaming for the problem, but also to their improper utilization. The poor organization of car maintenance just this year was the cause of above-norm idle time equivalent to a loss of almost 10,000 cars. Above-norm idle time reaches particularly high levels at enterprises of the ministries of construction, the construction materials industry and procurement, in the Tallin commercial seaport and in the fruit and vegetable trade network. Cargo capacity is still not being fully utilized and the freight turnover assignment is not being completed.

Considerable losses of transport resources can also be seen in motor transport. Less trucks are being assigned routes, and there is an increase in empty runs. Although the above-norm idle time of motor vehicles has decreased, it is still equivalent to a daily loss of 150 vehicles. The reasons for this can be found in shortcomings in the work of operational services. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways is well aware of these reasons, but the situation is taking a long time to correct. Such progressive methods as the brigade contract and comprehensive enterprise maintenance services could be used in all republic motor transport organizations.

The party's objective of enhancing public well-being will require further improvement in the organization of public health services and in the work of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises; in short, the branches directly connected with concern for the individual.

In recent years the republic has witnessed the opening of such grand medical facilities, with the latest technical equipment, as the first aid clinic and pediatric hospital in Tallin. The hospital in Khaapsalu is being remodeled and the construction of a new hospital in Vyru is being completed.

The material and technical base of trade has been strengthened. New facilities include the trade and consumer complex in Pirita, the Tallin self-service department store, the House of Furniture in Tallin, trade centers in Pylva and Khaapsalu and a number of other stores, cafes and consumer service enterprises.

Today trade has sufficient stocks of the main groceries and industrial commodities. Stocks of potatoes and vegetables of the new harvest will completely satisfy public demand, and the only thing left to do is to ensure their preservation, their high quality and the uninterrupted trade in these goods.

Interruptions in the sale of such items in daily demand as, for example, milk, bakery goods, potatoes and vegetables, are often not due to shortages, but to the improper organization of supply operations in stores and cafes. The organization of grocery sales is also suffering. Long lines, broken down cash registers and insufficient supplies of shopping baskets for customers are now commonplace in, for example, Tallin's self-service stores. Trade workers should have introduced fundamental order here long ago.

The old and painful problem of sales of stale bakery goods must be raised again. This is not the first year our comrades from the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of the Food Industry have been working on this obvious problem. It is still common, however, to find stale bread on the shelves and fresh bread in the warehouses. This requires nothing more than the organization of the timely return of unsaleable goods for industrial processing without waiting until the fresh bread in the warehouses has grown stale.

Party and soviet organs and local people's control committees must establish stricter control over the work of trade and industry and remove, at long last, this issue from the agenda.

Speaking of the trade in industrial commodities, we must say that the resources allocated for the coming year are more substantial. This applies to cotton and linen fabrics, rugs, passenger cars, color television sets and other goods. Naturally, this does not mean that the problem of the shortage of these and some other industrial commodities has been solved, but the trade in them is improving.

Comrade Vayno went on to discuss questions connected with the sale of goods in great demand for the better satisfaction of the population's needs. The taking of advance orders for groceries directly at enterprises and organizations is now being widely practiced. The sale of meat and meat products, prepared items and semiprepared foods has been organized in many employee lunchrooms on the basis of advance orders. We must continue to search for new ways of organizing the provision of the broadest segments of the population with meat products and industrial commodities in great demand. This must be done after careful thought, without haste, and with consideration for public opinion.

It was pointed out at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the work methods of party, soviet and economic organs and trade unions should be permeated with thorough concern for the individual. Constant communication with people, an awareness of their needs and requirements and assistance in the resolution of specific problems should not only be an integral feature of the work style of each administrator, but also an emotional need.

The activities of the administration and local trade-union committee of the Kalev Pastry Factory to improve working conditions and the everyday life of individuals deserve attention. The factory has a new consumer building with a modern lunchroom and a savings bank branch where payments can be made for public utilities and municipal services. Orders are taken for products and semiprepared and prepared foods are sold according to an orderly system. The local union committee is working persistently with the administration to solve housing problems, to scrupulously monitor the fulfillment of all points in the collective contract and to actively organize recreational and educational opportunities for workers. Naturally, this is not the only example of its kind.

At the same time, many of the measures stipulated in five-year comprehensive plans for the improvement of working conditions and labor safety regulations have not been carried out because not enough attention has been paid to the problem of improving working conditions by administrators and trade-union organs at enterprises of the timber and wood processing industry, light industry, construction, consumer services, motor transport, the procurement system and the Estonian SSR Union of Consumer Societies.

Losses of work time have become an issue of particular importance. The faulty practice of holding meetings, rallies, sports competitions and amateur art exhibits during work

hours has still not been eradicated in the republic. This is why party and trade-union organizations must constantly keep an eye on the entire group of questions connected with losses of work time. They must take effective action against those who violate procedures in production, leave work early and indulge in unauthorized absences.

We need persistent and purposeful indoctrinational and organizational work from party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and economic managers. It is only on this condition that each work day can be used in its entirety for highly productive labor.

The establishment of the necessary material prerequisites must be accompanied by the creation of a healthy moral and political atmosphere in each collective for the successful attainment of objectives specified at the plenum. In other words, our national economic plans must be reinforced with skillful ideological and political indoctrinational work. The more cohesive and monolithic our labor collectives are, the more successful they will be.

Comrade K. Vayno went on to discuss the duties of party organizations to indoctrinate workers. The speaker noted that party organizations are performing a great deal of multifaceted work for the ideological and political indoctrination of the republic population. At the same time, it must be recognized that much still remains to be done for the complete implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work" and the decisions of the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party.

Problems connected with the further improvement of the style of work and political, organizational and ideological activity, Comrade K. Vayno went on to say, were the focus of attention during report and election meetings in the primary party organizations.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, the "reports of party committees to communists are essentially also their reports to the laboring public, to the entire population."

Reports and elections in the republic were held in a businesslike and orderly manner, in an atmosphere of increased demandingness and enthusiasm on the part of communists. After a discerning assessment of past accomplishments, the communists subjected the errors and shortcomings which exist in economic management practices and in party work to a critical analysis. They made more than 15,000 proposals and critical comments. Now the time has come to liberally draw new strength and ideas from this truly life-giving source of collective experience and collective wisdom.

The pre-congress report and election campaign is now entering a new and important stage: It is time for rayon and city party conferences to begin. They must analyze, in a highly exacting and principled manner, each element of party influence in the resolution of economic problems and in the enhancement of the effectiveness and quality of all economic, political, organizational and ideological work, as specified in the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The question of stronger control and performance monitoring and the assignment of greater responsibility to personnel for professional duties should be the object of special concern for party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations. After all, it is no secret that the performance discipline of some administrators is still quite weak, and the control over their work is not as exacting as party principles would require. We still have not reformed the workers who, as Lenin put it, are ridiculously, absurdly and shamefully "clumsy" when the time comes to implement advice and instructions and organize the practical supervision of the translation of words into action.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum are now being widely discussed in republic party organizations, and specific ways of attaining the objectives set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum are being determined. These platform documents are being studied in all links of political and economic education and they

are being thoroughly elucidated for the workers by the mass media, propagandists and political information agents. In all of this organizational and political work, it is important to reach each worker, each individual.

We must do everything within our power to ensure that the public's profound awareness of the essence and significance of party objectives is embodied in actions and in highly productive labor in each work position.

Soon the draft CPSU Central Committee "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985" will be published for general discussion. This document will also be actively discussed in all party organizations and labor collectives. All of this will establish favorable conditions for the further heightening of the political and labor enthusiasm of workers.

Initiative and creativity in the approach to the resolution of problems facing collectives must be concretely reflected in contracts, commitments and counterplans in the first year of the new five-year plan. This was the first year that plan assignments for the coming year in their entirety were brought to the attention of each branch and each production collective in advance. This means that the possibility exists on all levels to thoroughly consider plan figures and determine how work can be stepped up in the very first days of the coming year. Party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations should begin practical work today to encourage the adoption of stepped-up socialist commitments and counterplans by all branches, all production collectives and each worker.

Less than a month and a half remains until the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan, but we still have a great deal to do. Collectives which have already reached the levels specified in the five-year plan can still augment their contribution, and those that are not keeping up with assignments can still make a massive effort to finish the year with the best possible indicators. For this purpose, party organizations and all communists in the republic should concentrate on excellent performance in the slightly less than 7 weeks remaining before the end of the year.

During these days, all branches of the national economy, all labor collectives and each person in his own work position must work more efficiently than ever before, with doubled and tripled energy. If we attain excellent final results in the time remaining, we will establish a reliable basis for successful work not only in the coming year but also in the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. All of this was emphatically underscored in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Comrade K. Vayno concluded his speech by assuring, on behalf of all republic communists, the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the party organization and workers of the Estonian SSR will use all of their strength and knowledge to implement the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and will salute the coming 26th congress of the Leninist party with new successes.

(Comrade K. Vayno's listeners heard his report with great interest and responded to it with hearty applause.)

GRISHIN, ROMANOV TAKE PART IN PARTY MEETINGS

LD100012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Socialist pledges for the first year of the current 5-year plan-period have been adopted by the working people of Moscow and Leningrad at meetings of representatives of workers collectives in these cities.

The Muscovites decided to complete the year's tasks for the production of industrial output on 28 December.

The workers of Leningrad outlined a complex of measures for the technical reequipment of enterprises and for the rational use of material and labor resources.

In Moscow, Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom took part in the work of the meeting; and in Leningrad, Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom took part.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES PRECONGRESS CONFERENCE

LD091527 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conference in Smolnyy Institute"]

[Excerpts] A conference of Leningrad city and Leningradskaya Oblast Gorkom and raykom first secretaries has been held in the Smolnyy Institute.

It was stressed at the conference that the high assessment of the Leningraders' labor achievements given in the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the fulfillment of the economic and social development plan set for the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan has become a powerful mobilizing factor in the further enhancement of the effectiveness of socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" is a convincing testimony to the correctness of the course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

The conference examined the course of the discussion of this document in the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and in the labor collectives.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, addressed the conference.

Secretaries of the Leningrad Gorkom took part in the work of the conference.

ROMANOV TAKES PART IN LENINGRAD GORKOM PLENUM

LD091249 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Leningrad Gorkom elected at the 23d conference of the Leningrad City CPSU organization was held yesterday.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau took part in the work of the Leningrad Gorkom Plenum.

ALIYEV ATTENDS SOIREE TO HONOR FOLK MUSICIAN

LD091447 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 December 1980 front-pages a 700-word AZERINFORM report headlined "An Outstanding Master of Folk Music: Ceremonial Soiree in the M.F. Akhundov Theater," on the 27 December soiree to mark the centenary of the birth of Azerbaijani folk musician Kurban Primov. The soiree was reportedly attended by "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee."

A.G. KERIMOV REPLACES LABOR PANEL CHAIRMAN

LD091417 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 December 1980 front-pages an Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 20 December appointing Ali Gabib Ogly Kerimov chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Labor. The newspaper also carried on page 3 a "chronicle" report stating that the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Z.A. Kurmakayev from his duties as chairman of the committee in connection with his retirement.

1905 REVOLT SET EXAMPLE FOR ARMED STRUGGLE TODAY

LD120835 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 Dec 80 p 2

[APN-attributed article by Prof F. Ryzhenko: "December 1905--The Storm Petrel of the 20th Century Revolutions"]

[Text] The December 1905 armed uprising of workers in Moscow against czarist autocracy was the culminating point of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia--the first people's revolution of the era of imperialism, which served as a dress rehearsal for the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was at that time that the embryo of a fundamentally new state power of workers and peasants--the soviets of deputies--emerged.

The main issue of any revolution has been and remains the issue of power. A socialist revolution is aimed at transferring power to the working people, that is, to the overwhelming majority of the people. Being essentially the most democratic type of revolution, it abolishes the political, economic and ideological rule of the exploiting minority.

The forms of socialist revolution can be peaceful or nonpeaceful. They depend on the correlation of class forces in a particular country and in the world arena as a whole, on the specific situation and national features and the general conditions of the era, and on the degree of organization of the forces of revolution and counterrevolution. The selection of the means of struggle depends on not just one of the warring sides. V.I. Lenin said that "the working class would, of course, prefer to take power into its hands peacefully..." ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 4, p 264). However, it is not enough for the working class alone to wish it. The bourgeoisie is always fully prepared to impose armed forms of struggle on the working people.

The communists have always treated an armed uprising with tremendous responsibility as the most acute means of political struggle and have sharply, categorically and uncompromisingly opposed adventurism, putschism and conspiratorial power seizure games, believing that power can be firm only if it relies on the support of the majority of the population. "It is impossible to win with only a vanguard," V.I. Lenin wrote in his book "Leftwing Communism--An Infantile Disorder." Launching only the revolutionary vanguard into a definitive battle before the entire class and broad masses have assumed stances either of direct support for the vanguard or at the very least of benevolent neutrality toward it and total inability to support its enemy would be not only stupid but criminal" ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 41, pp 77-78).

Guided by this proposition of Lenin's Marxists reject Maoist adventurism, which is provocatively inflammatory: alleging that "a brilliant revolutionary situation" has taken shape in the world and therefore socialist revolution can allegedly be launched at any moment, particularly in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, irrespective of how far objective and subjective preconditions and conditions for revolution have matured in each of the countries of these continents. [paragraph continues]

Mao's concept, which made the possibility of the victory of socialist revolution directly dependent on war which, according to this concept, must be met halfway, has nothing in common with Leninism, contradicts it, and is an act of political provocation. Imposing war, particularly in our nuclear age, as the main means of liquidating the capitalist system means pushing hundreds of millions of people toward death and destruction for many of the world's states. Beijing's foreign policy course toward all-round cooperation with the reactionary forces of world imperialism exposes the flagrant lie and falsity of the Maoists' concepts and aims and exposes them as the enemies of socialist revolutions and world socialism.

V.I. Lenin always approached from profoundly scientific positions the problems of armed people's struggle and armed rising in particular. In his article "On Revolutionary Talk" he wrote: "We Marxists have always prided ourselves on the fact that we have determined the expediency of a particular form of struggle by a strict consideration of mass forces and class relationships" ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 35, p 348).

It was 75 years ago that the Bolsheviks headed by V.I. Lenin set the Russian proletariat the task of overthrowing the autocratic power of the czar by armed means. Not a single workers party had so far set such a goal. Moreover, all the enemies of Bolshevism, the Russian Mensheviks and their kindred spirits in the West--the social-reformists--persistently tried to persuade all and the sundry that the time for street demonstrations by the working class and of barricade fighting was past, allegedly forever, and that there would be no return to it. Moreover, modern cities with their wide, straight streets were allegedly suitable for operations by regular government troops and totally unsuited to insurgents. In addition weapons had changed--they had become more destructive, with a longer range. Consequently, the workers had no means of fighting modern military equipment and the army. Hence history had allegedly left the working class one sole road to power--the parliamentary road: By gradually increasing the number of their deputies, it would come to win a majority, and power. But in reality this was a gross deception of the working people, totally false demagogy for the sake of perpetuating the rule of the exploiting classes.

The experience of revolutionary rising begun by the Bolsheviks in Russia and continued by the revolutionary forces of other countries proved convincingly that, even with modern military equipment and the existence of modern armies, the victorious armed rising of the working class with the support of the broad democratic urban, rural and army strata is perfectly possible. This is borne out by the risings of the Slovak and Bulgarian peoples during World War II and the people of Cuba, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran and Nicaragua in postwar times and by many other instances. The experience of their organization and implementation merely confirms the indisputable truth that tactics, ways and means of street fighting and armed rising should change as military equipment and the conditions of its use change.

"December was the natural and inevitable conclusion of the mass clashes and battles which had been growing in all corners of the country over the previous 12 months," V.I. Lenin wrote ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 19, p 368).

For 9 days and nights the autocratic empire shook under the blows of the insurgent people. However, the rising was defeated. One of the main reasons must be considered to be the lack of coordination and discrepancy in time between the actions of the three currents involved in the rising--workers, peasants and soldiers--across the country's enormous territory. The working class did not then succeed in creating a firm alliance with the peasantry. At the same time, the peasants' movement which sometimes rose up in mighty waves was inadequately organized, and by no means all the peasants opposed czarism with equal vigor. The army mainly remained the bulwark of autocracy. In addition, the fact that there was no single all-Russian center for leading the proletariat's armed struggle played a sharply negative role. [paragraph continues]

Nonetheless the heroism of the Moscow workers set an example for the working people's armed struggle against their oppressors.

Progressive people throughout the world highly honor the memory of the heroes who rose in December 1905 in armed struggle against autocracy in Russia. The significance of the Moscow rising went far beyond the framework of one country. The barricades in Moscow opened the era of our century and led to brilliant results in the struggle of the liberation movements of labor against capital, of progress against reaction.

KAGERMANOV CRITICIZES ANTISOCIAL PHENOMENA

LD091139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Report by A. Kagermanov, first secretary of the Urus-Martanovskiy CPSU Raykom and hero of socialist labor, under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections": "Lessons for Raykom"]

[Excerpts] Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR--Days and weeks pass by but the members of our raykom turn again and again to the lessons of the rayon party conference.

It would seem that during the report and election campaign the communists had a pretext for mentioning their achievements yet again. The rayon fulfilled the 5-year plan for the sale of grain, eggs, wool, sunflowers and vegetables to the state back in October. We are also coping with the milk and meat targets. We are selling a large amount of above-plan produce.

But successes were mentioned least of all at our conference. The communists focused their attention on unresolved problems and omissions. For instance, they considered how to enhance the political and creative activeness of the rayon's workers.

The report and election campaign has helped us to reveal many other shortcomings too. For instance, negative phenomena like blood feuds, marriage based on the Shari'a, bride money, polygamy, and the betrothal of minors have still not been wiped out in the rayon. When this is discussed, everyone waxes indignant at the harmful vestiges which disgrace Soviet man's honor and dignity. But as soon as matters reach the point of practical work, when the reasons and conditions promoting the emergence of these negative phenomena have to be revealed and eliminated, many people turn aside. I have enough work of my own, they say. Here is that blatant discrepancy between word and deed and a graphic example of complacency and narrowmindedness.

Already having a wife and children, S. Tagirov, a doctor at the rayon hospital, contrived to get married several more times. Or another instance, school director A. Magomayev surrounded himself with his relations, indulged them, encouraged servility, abused his official position, and flagrantly violated financial discipline. Of course, both Tagirov and Magomayev have been severely punished. For instance, Magomayev has been dismissed. The investigation organs have been assigned the task of looking into his financial machinations.

But why is this possible? In considering these and other instances the conference delegates admitted that an atmosphere of high exactingness and implacability toward deviations from the principles of communist morality has not been created. Including, on the part of the raykom, a harmful phenomenon like illicit moonlighting [shabashnichestvo] also exerts demoralizing influence on morally unstable people. Every year over 2,000 people travel outside the rayon to earn money. They include communists. The majority of people leave their jobs and tear young people away from their studies. Of course, the conference delegates rightly criticized the raykom for the fact that slipshod workers and parasites are only poorly called to order. We shall wage a more resolute struggle against them.

To tell the truth, the raykom even now cannot be accused of leniency or connivance. In the past 2 years over 40 communists have received strict party sanctions for various amoral and other acts. Honest workers and the participants in the report and election party meetings and conferences have approved these resolute steps. But they warned of the danger of complacency. We received the following mandate from the conference delegates: not only to "attack from the rear" ["bit po khvostam"] but also to intensify work on the prevention of law violations, particularly with people inclined to commit antisocial misdemeanors. The role of the comradely courts, prevention councils, people's milita tems and public law and order preservation centers must be enhanced everywhere.

...The report and election party meetings have ended and the rayon conference has taken place. The reports and elections opened our eyes to many omissions. The communists made many valuable proposals. Their implementation will help to greet the 26th party congress fittingly and to resolve successfully the tasks facing the rayon's working people in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

'DIFFERENTIATED' APPROACH TO CHRISTIANS ADVOCATED

LD091237 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Belov article under the rubric "On Atheist Topics": "Christianity: Days of Profound Crisis"]

[Excerpt] The crisis in Christianity is most clearly manifested in our country, where a scientific, materialist world outlook prevails and religion persists only as survival of the past in people's consciousness and behavior.

Various Christian currents exist in the USSR. The Russian Orthodox Church has the greatest number of followers. We have Catholics, and also adherents of various Protestant currents: evangelical Christians, Baptists, Mennonites, Methodists, Adventists, Pentecostalists, Jehovah's Witnesses and so forth. There are also representatives of old Russian sects which have outlived their time, for instance, Doukhobors, Molokans, and various currents of old believers. Most of them occupy positions loyal to the Soviet state. They have equal rights and enjoy the freedoms granted by the USSR Constitution. But they are all undergoing a crisis and their influence on believers is lessening. That is making them update their dogma, revise certain traditional tenets and renounce those which have come into flagrant contradiction with scientific facts. Religious organizations devote special attention to young people, gambling mainly on the "spiritual education" of the young generation in believers' families.

Certain leaders of religious communities see a way out of the crisis by means of extremism, placing believers in sharp opposition to "the world" and rejecting existing laws on religious cults as contrary to "God's laws." Certain practicing Adventists, Pentecostalists and Baptists have fallen under the influence of leaders of an extremist disposition. Extremists have succeeded in causing a split in the evangelical Christian-Baptist sect and creating their own so-called Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian-Baptists as a counterweight to the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists. And although a relatively insignificant proportion of that religious association has followed them, they are displaying considerable activeness in urging believers onto the path of illegal actions.

It would be erroneous to regard the crisis in religion as a straightforward, one way process. It is complex and multifaceted. The activation of particular religious organizations and outbreaks of fanaticism are possible in the course of this process. After all, a considerable number of people are still under the influence of religion.

Christian churches in certain countries have a relatively weighty voice and play a noteworthy role not only in the ideological struggle, but in modern political life too.

Thus, during the 1976 parliamentary elections in Italy, it appeared to the Vatican that leftwing forces could come to power and that "mortal danger hangs," they said, over the country, particularly the church. The then Pope Paul VI appealed to Catholics to vote for the Christian Democratic Party [DC], which was described as a "dam against the communists." Thousands of priests turned into political agitators. Monastic orders, monasteries, Catholic institutions and the church press engaged in agitation for DC candidates. Threats, provocations and even terror were brought into play. It is no accident that Italy's democratic forces are waging a struggle against the Catholic Church's dominance and its interference in the country's political life.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that among Christians there are workers and peasants, people who support progressive transformations in society and take part in the struggle against imperialism. That is why communists advocate dialog with Christians and fruitful cooperation with them despite differences in world outlook and differing approaches to the resolution of many urgent problems. The main document adopted in Moscow in June 1969 at the international conference of communist and workers' parties stresses that "as a result of the serious exacerbation of social contradictions in many capitalist countries opportunities have arisen for an alliance on an antimonopoly and anti-imperialst basis between the revolutionary workers movement and the broad masses of believers.... It is on this path--the path of broad contacts and joint actions--that the mass of believers is becoming an active force in the anti-imperialist struggle and in profound social transformations."

All this does not mean that communists should be conciliatory toward Christian ideology. Christianity has been and remins an unscientific **world** outlook, however much it may be retouched by its present-day defenders. By giving people incorrect guidelines in life it leads them off the real paths in the struggle for their earthy happiness to a world of fantastic visions and reconciling people to them. Religion is the illusory sun which, in K. Marx's words, revolves around man "until he begins to revolve around himself" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 1, p 415). That is all forms of spiritual oppression is an urgent task in ideological work at the present stage.

DISSIDENT PODRABINEK SENTENCED TO 'SEVERE' CAMP

NC11557 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (AFP)--Soviet dissident Aleksandr Podrabinek, a member of the study committee on the use of psychiatry for political purposes, has been sentenced to three-and-a-half-years in a severe regime labor camp on charges of spreading anti-Soviet lies, dissident sources here said today.

Mr Podrabinek, 26, was arrested last June in the Siberian town of West Nera where he was serving five years internal exile. The 18 months he had left to serve in West Nera will be counted as six months of his camp sentence.

A male nurse by profession, Mr Podrabinek was a leader of the psychiatry committee. He is the author of a book entitled "Preventive Medicine." The book, banned in the Soviet Union, condemns the Soviet practice of confining people to psychiatric asylums for political purposes.

Observers here commented that the authorities have now succeeded in dismantling the psychiatric committee, all of its members having been arrested. The dentention of Mr Podrabinek follows the December sentencing of Dr Leonard Ternovsky to three years of camp and an idential sentence in September for Viacheslav Bakhmin. Another member, Iraina Grivnina, is to be tried in February, while member Felix Serebrov was arrested on Thursday.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-9 JAN

LD080840/LD090230/LD100752 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-9 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

5 January

Under the party plan, almost 500,000 hectares of virgin land are to be brought into farming use in Uzbekistan and hundreds of state farms are to be built there. (0100 GMT)

Scientists of the all-union selection and genetic institute in Odesskaya Oblast have prepared new varieties of spring crops for the spring sowing. The first packages of seeds of high-yield varieties of wheat, barley, corn and peas have been dispatched to the farms of Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Ukraine. (2050 GMT)

8 January

Over 90 percent of the seeds have been laid in Kirgizia for sowing. (0200 GMT)

In Kuban, 150 airplanes of the agricultural air service are spreading mineral fertilizers over the ground. They are to cover around 2 million hectares at a rate of five quintals per hectare. Two-thirds of this area has now been fertilized and the winter grain crops, according to specialists, are in good condition. (1100 GMT)

The Altayskiy Kray machine operators have overhauled 1,000 grain harvesting combines in the last week. (1130 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, the preparation of seeds for the entire spring sowing of over 4 million hectares has been completed. Only seeds of grades I and II are to be used. Half the seeds are for high-yield varieties of strong and hard wheats. (1200 GMT)

9 January

Omskaya Oblast machine operators have prepared over 22,000 tractors for fieldwork, which is 80 percent of the total pool of machinery to take part in spring fieldwork. (0000 GMT)

All 19 oblasts of Kazakhstan have exceeded quotas for overhauling farm machinery. The plan for the overhaul of tractors was fulfilled 111 percent. There are now 182,500 machines ready for the fields, which is 1,500 more than last year. The highest rate of readiness of tractors is in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Snow retention has been carried out on tens of millions of hectares. This work is particularly important for the fields of Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Volga area and Siberian steppes, and can enable 3-4 quintals per hectare more yield to be obtained. Work is proceeding on crop rotation patterns for farms. Scientifically based rotation is practiced on over 200 million hectares, which is 94 percent of all plowland. In a number of areas, there are still considerable reserves for sowing more grain crops. More pulse crops are to be grown this year, taking 6-12 percent of the grain area. The present figure is 4 percent. More land is to be sown to grain-corn maize, particularly in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Central Asia and Transcaucasus. Five million more hectares will be sown this spring to high-yield varieties of grain crops. More groat crops such as buckwheat and millet are to be produced. In the Volga area, North Caucasus and south Ukraine, more sorghum is to be sown. (1100 GMT)